



DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1922

No. 1

THE HALF MOON OF THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION

It will be recalled that the Government of The Netherlands, in 1909, presented to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission an exact replica of the historic Half Moon of 1609. After the celebration the little vessel was entrusted to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, which moored it in the Hudson River at the mouth of the Popolopen Creek near the west shore of the river, between Peekskill and Garrison.

The West Shore Railroad has erected a railroad trestle across the mouth of the creek so that the vessel is shut off from egress to the river. The State appropriated, some years ago, a sum of money for its upkeep, but this appropriation has been exhausted and such care as the vessel is now receiving is being given by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. We are informed that it has recently been painted. The State Historian, Dr. James Sullivan, having called this Society's attention to these facts and asked if it could not do something to have the vessel properly cared for and placed in a more conspicuous position on the river, preferably at Albany or New York, the matter was referred to the Committee on History and Tradition of the Society, which Committee has had considerable correspondence on the subject with those concerned. No new site for the vessel has yet been decided upon. It is evident that this valuable gift of the Government of The Netherlands should be placed where it can be seen by the largest number of people, either at a favorable spot along the New York City shore, or at Albany, and, probably, to preserve it, it should rest on a submerged concrete foundation. A fund should be provided for its perpetual care. This entire matter was mentioned in the report of the committee at the last annual meeting, but is of such importance that we refer to it here that it may not be lost sight of by the members.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ALBANY COUNTY

At the Trustees' meeting of June 8, 1922, the Secretary having called attention to the death of James A. Wendell, Vice-President for Albany County, Peter G. Ten Eyck, of Albany, was duly elected to fill such vacancy.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

At the same meeting of the Board, the Secretary having directed the attention of the Trustees to the fact that there were then more than ten members of the Society living in Monmouth County, N. J., and that, in consequence, that centre, which had been without a Vice-President for some time, was entitled to one, Gilbert T. Van Mater, of Keyport, N. J., was elected to fill such office.

JOINT MEETING OF TRUSTEES AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

The custom inaugurated by President Van Brunt of calling a joint meeting of the Trustees and Vice-Presidents of the Society to discuss measures and policies to promote the welfare of the Society, which first meeting was held June 9, 1920, at the Society's office, was, by vote of the Board of Trustees, continued by President De Witt, who called the second such meeting at the University Club, New York, on the evening of May 4, 1922. This latter meeting, like the first, resulted in so many valuable suggestions of policy, and the discussion of the various problems of the Society was so stimulating and awakened so much interest on the part of those who were present, in the affairs of the Society, that the Trustees, at their regular meeting held on June 8, 1922, voted that such a joint meeting be held each year, the date to be about May 1st, but the time to be decided upon each year by the President.

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, EDWARD DE WITT
88 Nassau Street
New York

Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR
90 West Street
New York

Treasurer, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK
734 Broadway
Bayonne, N. J.

FOREWORD

As a result of a suggestion made at the last joint meeting of the Trustees and Vice-Presidents, the Trustees have decided that the Society shall publish four times a year an informal bulletin in the form of a leaflet, to be sent to all of the members of the Society, which leaflet will keep them informed of matters of interest occurring in the activities of the Society. Hence, this first issue of *De Halve Maen*, a name dear to every American of Dutch descent, for, although the immortal Hudson was an Englishman, the flag under which he sailed—the horizontal tricolor of orange, white and blue—the ship and its crew were Dutch and we, in putting out into the uncharted seas which lie before this frail leaflet, can sail under the light of no more favorable planet or constellation than the silver rays of The Half Moon which guided those brave mariners upon their way and brought them safely, not “to their desired haven,” but to a better one. We, therefore, bespeak for this craft a sympathetic reception and ask the indulgence of those upon the shores to whom it comes.

ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on October 19, 1922, the following were elected as members of the Society:

July 26, 1922—Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Student, 101 Madison Avenue, Morristown, N. J. By Samuel V. Hoffman and Charles G. Hoffman.

August 17, 1922—William Austin Obdyke, Banker, Radnor, Penna. By William C. Keator and Frederic R. Keator.

September 20, 1922—Norman Wyckoff Van Nostrand, Real Estate, 802 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By John E. Van Nostrand and Frederic R. Keator.

September 27, 1922—Peter R. Sleight, Bank President, Newark, Wayne County, N. Y. By Eugene Van Voorhis and Leon Wilson Van Deusen.

September 30, 1922—Edward Kinsey Voorhees, Member Southern Classification Committee, 26 Rosedale Road, Atlanta, Ga. By Frederic R. Keator and William C. Keator.

October 15, 1922—Edmund Van Wyck, Mechanical Engineer, Arlington, Dutchess County, N. Y. By J. Wilson Poucher and Joseph H. Van Wyck.

October 16, 1922—Paul Schenck Van Wyck, Railway Clerk, 56½ Washington

Avenue, Danbury, Conn. By J. Wilson Poucher and Joseph H. Van Wyck.

March 9, 1922—Frederick Peter De Witt, Banking, 247 South Fifth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. By John W. Morrell and William L. Brower.

BEQUESTS

The members of the Society in making their wills are asked to remember it. Its correct corporate name is: *The Holland Society of New York*. It needs money, which cannot be spared from its Treasury, for the following purposes:

1. To collect and preserve, by copying, additional church records (baptismal, marriage, etc.) of the early Dutch churches of New Netherland. There are quite a number of such churches whose records have not been copied by any historical society and which should be preserved before they are destroyed by fire or lost.

2. To copy and preserve tombstone inscriptions in early burying grounds of the Dutch. Many of these grounds and stones are gradually being obliterated, and most of them are in very bad condition.

3. To enlarge our Society library, which is very limited and small.

4. To collect Dutch antiques of our Colonial period, i.e., books, pictures, manuscripts and other articles.

5. To publish church records and the lines of descent of our members. (See elsewhere.)

6. Benevolent Fund. (See elsewhere.)

NECROLOGY

Elected		Died
Feb. 9, 1905	Willard I. Lansing	Feb. 15, 1922
June 8, 1916	Frank Muir Tappen	May 7, 1921
Feb. 30, 1887	Harmanus B. Hubbard	June 10, 1921
June 13, 1907	Gilbert Barker Sayres	Apr. 24, 1922
June 11, 1903	Albert A. Zabriskie	Apr. 29, 1922
June 14, 1917	James A. Wendell	May 10, 1922
Nov. 7, 1901	Byron G. Van Horne, M. D.	May 20, 1922
Feb. 29, 1894	La Rue Vredenburg	June 3, 1922
Dec. 23, 1885	Augustus Van Wyck	June 8, 1922
July 14, 1894	Phoenix Remsen	July 3, 1922
Oct. 27, 1887	Garret J. Garretson	July 9, 1922
Oct. 24, 1885	Morris H. Dillenback	July 8, 1922
Dec. 29, 1892	Solomon L. F. Dayo	Aug. 18, 1922
Dec. 29, 1892	Theron Y. Sutphen, M. D.	Aug. 24, 1922
Feb. 9, 1905	John Hall Stoutenburg	Aug. 29, 1922
Feb. 12, 1898	William Henry Hendrickson	Sept. 3, 1922

Judge Garret J. Garretson was President of the Society in 1905 and had been a Trustee of the Society since 1903.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck was President of the Society in 1892 and again in 1919, and had been a Trustee of the Society since 1887.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Since the last Annual Meeting the Society has adopted the custom of publishing a notice of the death of each of its mem-



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NEW YORK
RK

Treasurer, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK
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Bayonne, N. J.

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Joseph H. Van Wyck
922--Frederick Peter De Witt,
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ITUARY NOTICES
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bers, if informed of the fact. This publi-
cation is made once, in the New York
Times. The Secretary's office scans daily
the column of obituary notices in the New
York Times for notices of deaths of its
members inserted by their families. If
such deaths are not noticed there and the
office is not otherwise advised, it will not
be informed. It is, therefore, important for
the families or friends of deceased mem-
bers—especially members outside of New
York City—to immediately notify the Sec-
retary.

**300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF MANHATTAN ISLAND**
The following article appeared in the
Sunday News of October 15, 1922:

"WHEN THE SEA GULL CAME
The 300th anniversary of the settlement
of Manhattan Island will occur May 4,
1926, four years from now. Four years is
not too long a time in which to prepare
for the proper celebration of an event
which has resulted in New York City, the
metropolis of the Western World.
It was on a fine May morning when the
Sea Gull, a sturdy Dutch craft, poked its
nose into the Narrows and came slowly
across a harbor on which there was seen
not even an Indian's canoe. The Sea Gull,
whose skipper was the doughty mariner
Adraen Joris, carried a distinguished pas-
senger—Peter Minuit, no less. From Am-
sterdam it came and Minuit was on his
way to become Governor of New Nether-
land, the new province in America, which
was claimed by right of discovery and
exploration.
Two years before a colony of Walloons
had arrived, but had proceeded up the
Mauritius River, as the Hudson was first
called, and settled at Fort Orange, now
South Albany, the chief trading post of the
Chartered West India Company. But it
was not until 1626 that a permanent settle-
ment was made on what is now Manhattan
Island.
Minuit selected this spot rather than one
farther in the interior, because of its access
to the sea and because its anchorage would
keep the trading vessels here. He then
consummated the first important real estate
transaction in the New World. The Span-
iards, and even the English colonists at
Plymouth, merely squatted on the land
they found. But Minuit believed in hav-
ing a title deed. So he paid the Indians
60 guilders, which to-day would be about
\$24 in real money, for the island. When
the Indians considered how much schnapps
they could buy with \$24 and how much
more land they had to sell at the same
price they smiled at the ease with which
they separated the Governor from his
money.
From this transaction came New Am-
sterdam; from New Amsterdam, New
York, with 6,000,000 inhabitants, and more
than that number in its territory.
The new settler lost no time in a race

to work. The month they arrived they
sowed the grain they had brought with
them, and in August they harvested it. A
vessel, the Arms of Amsterdam, went back
to the old country, carrying with it sam-
ples of the wheat, rye, barley, oats and
buckwheat, canary seed, beans and flax,
the result of their labors. It also took
7,246 beaver, 178 otter, 48 mink and 34 rat
(musk?) skins, besides the pelts of 675
other animals, and much wood. Thus was
begun the export trade of America.
Minuit was only the first of a long line
of distinguished Hollanders who governed
the colony. They and their fellow settlers
stamped their imprint upon Manhattan and
the Hudson Valley with such a firm hand
that over 200 years of English settlement
has not been able to erase it. It is found
in the names of streets, of rivers, bays and
inlets, of mountains, towns and villages;
the sturdy qualities of the burghers of Am-
sterdam and Haarlem were transmitted to
future generations of Americans.
But it was not alone such ordinary
things as names of places that we inherited
from the Dutch. As Edward Bok says, we
are indebted to them for our public school
system, the freedom of religious worship,
much of our legal procedure usually at-
tributed to the English, and some of the
chief principles of our Declaration of In-
dependence and the Constitution. New
York, then called New Amsterdam, was
Dutch until 1664, and its official flag to-day
bears a Dutch motto—"Eendracht maakt
mach," union makes strength.
It is to celebrate the first coming of
these people that the New York of to-day
should set itself. The landing of the Pil-
grims at Plymouth was properly observed
on its tercentenary. The settlement of
New Amsterdam, although by a race which
ceased after a time to be the dominant
factor in America, is of equal importance.
The descendants of that race are still
numerous with us. Some of our most
honored names belong to it. It has played
a fine part in the upbuilding of the nation.
The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce
has already proposed that this important
event be properly celebrated.
Let the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen,
the Governor and other State officers, the
historical bodies and the Holland Society,
supported by the whole metropolitan dis-
trict, get together with the Netherlands
Chamber and outline a program at once
dignified and appropriate to the occasion."
Whether a date earlier than 1926 should
not be selected as the proper date for such
a celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the
Settlement of Manhattan Island is a ques-
tion on which there is some difference of
opinion. The Board of Trustees of the
Society have referred to the Committee on
History and Tradition of the Society the
question of whether an earlier date for
such celebration should not be selected.
Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman of this
committee, discusses the subject briefly
in the following article:

"The Holland Society of New York, although not unmindful of the arrival of the Netherlands ship *Zeemieuw* (Sea Gull) in 1626 at Manhattan, and the ship *New Netherland* in 1624, is also aware of the arrival of other Netherlands ships every year after the discovery of the Great River by the *Half Moon* in 1609, which carried not only traders but also other Netherlands settlers to the Spring of 1623 to Manhattan and elsewhere in New Netherland. Those who came by the ship '*Eendraght*' in the Spring of 1623 (only a majority of them were called Walloons) left men at Manhattan and elsewhere, who were not only fur traders, but were farmers and merchants who sold their produce to the traders. Even English ships reported in 1613 and 1619 to have seen the settlement of the Dutch on Manhattan and their habitations there. These settlers, who preceded what some have termed 'systematic colonization' by large groups, were real settlers and men of enterprise and daring, inspired by the appeals of Willem Usselinx in the Netherlands for a score of years or more to the people of Holland to go to America, not only for commerce and enterprise, but 'to establish new Republics there,' gain a 'vantage ground against their enemies,' the Spaniards, and civilize the natives.' The fact that these settlers who built their habitations and established themselves on the Great River and on Manhattan were not numbered by thousands is not a reproach to them any more than it was to those daring Englishmen who went to Virginia and the others who in 1620 sailed for the Great River, 'where the Dutch were,' but missed their course and struck Cape Cod."

Oct. 24, 1922.

TUNIS G. BERGEN, Chairman,
Committee on History and Tradition.

BENEVOLENT FUND

Why should not our Society have, as do several other of our sister societies, a fund from which charitable donations might be made to the widow and children of a deceased member or to a member himself, if in need? Possibly we could go outside of our membership at times and help the needy of Dutch birth or descent. There are actual cases of such necessity. Should not our Society be doing something to help them? Our Constitution could be amended to authorize such function and provide the appropriate methods. Funds should be raised by bequest or gift. Several of our members have spoken of this matter to the Secretary and urged its importance.

LIBRARY

The members are again invited to donate to the Society library, books (or funds with which to purchase such books) relating to the Colonial period in New Netherland; also, and especially, family histories—both Dutch and other nationalities—which are often very helpful in tracing

lines of descent of prospective candidates, the later generations in whose lines are frequently of other nationalities. Our library is visited and consulted by many persons, and we should aim to make it an excellent one. At present it is a small collection and is lacking in many books which all first-class genealogical libraries have. The Secretary will be glad at any time to answer inquiries as to what books are most needed.

PRICE OF BADGES

Tiffany & Co. have raised the prices of the badge of the Society, and such prices now are:

Gold, 18 carat.....	\$32.00
Gold, 14 carat.....	28.00
Silver.....	13.50
Silver, gilded.....	14.00

Members who are not in arrears in their dues may obtain from the Secretary orders upon Tiffany & Co. to furnish the badge at the prices named.

BRANCHES

Although much has been recently said on the subject, attention is again called to the importance and desirability of forming branches of the Society in centers entitled to a Vice-President, i.e., counties where ten or more members reside, or in localities combining several such centers, such as the newly formed Long Island Branch. That and the recently revived branch in Essex County, N. J., are the latest subsidiary organizations in the Society. An annual dinner or meeting of the members of these branches helps to stimulate interest in the parent Society, results in increased membership and is very enjoyable for those who take an interest in the Society. Witness the success of the Poughkeepsie District and Hudson County, N. J., branches, along the lines indicated. Cannot more new branches be formed this winter? Will not some members take the initiative in this matter in their centers?

PUBLICATION OF LINES OF DESCENT

It has long been the hope of the Secretary—and he finds that President De Witt entertains the same feeling—that the lines of descent of all of our members which are on file in the Secretary's office may be published by the Society in a separate volume—a most interesting genealogical record, especially if brief sketches of the immigrant ancestors be included, as they would be. Experience has shown that to attempt to finance such a publication by subscriptions would be futile, as the number of subscriptions would be inadequate. It should be published and distributed to the members without charge. This will require a special fund of possibly \$3,000, or even more. We should consider how this money can be obtained for such purpose, and aim to realize, soon, this important and interesting genealogical undertaking.

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DINNER OF POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT MEMBERS

On October 3, 1922, at 7:30 P. M., at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was held the thirty-second annual dinner of the Poughkeepsie District Members, in commemoration of the Relief of the Siege of Leyden, with an attendance of twenty-eight members and guests. President Edward De Witt and Secretary Frederic R. Keator were present. Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, the Vice-President for Dutchess County, presided as toastmaster, and the following spoke: President De Witt, Secretary Keator, Judge Hasbrouck, Jesse Elting, Prof. Clarence H. Woolsey and Mark G. Du Bois.

DINNER OF LONG ISLAND BRANCH

The second annual meeting and dinner of the Long Island Branch was held at the Brooklyn Club, 131 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, on November 15, 1922, at 7:00 P. M. Walter M. Meserole, President of the Branch and Vice-President for Kings County, presided at the dinner and business meeting following the repast, when the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Walter M. Meserole; Vice-President, Charles V. Rapelje; Secretary, Samuel D. Collett; Treasurer, Henry D. Lott. Following the business, Dr. James Sullivan, State Historian, and Mr. John Alden, President of the Alden Kindred, made entertaining addresses. Judge Frank Hasbrouck, of the Trustees, and Secretary Frederic R. Keator, who were also guests of the Branch, spoke briefly. There were forty-eight members and guests present.

SOCIETY MEETING

The Society had as its guests on the evening of December 4, 1922, at the Hotel Astor, Mr. Augustus Thomas, Executive Chairman of the Producing Managers' Association, who spoke on the subject of the Stage, and Mr. Carl E. Akeley of the

American Museum of Natural History, who told the Society some of his experiences while hunting gorillas in Africa. At the conclusion of the speaking, Dr. Fenton B. Turck, member of the Committee on Meetings, who presided, presented the speakers to President De Witt, who, in behalf of the Society, conferred upon each of them a gold medal in recognition of the great contributions which they have made—Mr. Thomas to American Drama, Mr. Akeley to Science, Exploration and their literature. During the program Mr. Knight MacGregor, accompanied on the piano by Miss Wallace, sang some half-dozen songs. Supper was served late in the evening. The attendance was 196.

MEETING OF HUDSON COUNTY BRANCH

Members of the Hudson County Branch of The Holland Society held their annual meeting December 12, 1922, at the Union League Club, York Street, Jersey City, N. J., and elected officers for the ensuing year. At the conclusion of the meeting a collation was served and an interesting talk was delivered by Commissioner A. Harry Moore on the colonization in this country of the Dutch and their part in the development of the Nation. Former Senator William Brinkerhoff made a short address. The new officers are: Clarence G. Newkirk, President, and Charles M. Vreeland, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Newkirk has been Secretary and Treasurer of the organization for the past ten years. Russell A. Coykendall, the retiring President, acted as toastmaster of the evening. About fifty members were present. The present membership of the Branch is 58.

BANQUET SOUVENIRS

The Society has, at the Secretary's office, a surplus supply of souvenirs from many of its former banquets, including bronze paper weights, ash trays, medals, etc., all of which are of attractive design and historical significance. A list with prices will be sent by the Secretary on application.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

New Netherland Biographies

Beginning with this issue of *De Halve Maen* will appear a series of brief sketches of outstanding figures of New Netherland. It has long seemed to the editor that it would be timely to present to the members of the Society such a series of pictures of the leading personalities of the Dutch period in American history of whose lives most of us know little and of whom, in any event, we need to be reminded. By reason of very limited space, only brief statements of the principal facts in their lives can be given. If our interest in these men, and the objects which they accomplished or in which, perchance, they failed, is awakened and our debt to them recognized, these articles will not be wholly lacking in value.

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION OF FIRST SETTLEMENT OF MANHATTAN

There will be mailed to the members of the Society with this number of *De Halve Maen* copies of a treatise relating to the First Settlement and Propositions for Tercentenary Celebrations in 1923, 1924 or 1926, which treatise was prepared by the Committee on History and Tradition of the Society, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman, and endorsed by the Society.

Although this Society accepted the invitation of The National Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission to participate in the celebration in 1924 of the 300th anniversary of the settling in New Netherland of the Walloons (French and Belgian Huguenots), who came on the ship "New Netherland," under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company, which that Commission and many other persons assert was the first permanent settlement on Manhattan Island and in New Netherland—as distinguished from mere temporary inhabitation by Dutch fur traders and others—the invitation was accepted with the distinct oral statement, made by the Secretary of this Society to Rev. John Baer Stoudt, Director of the Commission, that this Society was not prepared to admit the contention of the Commission as to the settlement of 1624 being the first permanent settlement, and reserved the right to state and urge its views that the Dutch had made permanent settlements on Manhattan before that date; that we, of course, knew of the settlement of 1624 and would gladly co-operate in celebrating its important tercentenary with that reservation. The statement of the whole matter set forth in the treatise, which has since

been written, sufficiently explains the present position of this Society, which, nevertheless, entertains sincere respect for the views of those of our friends who differ from us on this subject. In conclusion, let us not forget that the Tercentenary to be celebrated is that, not alone of the first settlement of Manhattan, but of all New Netherland.

ANNUAL BANQUET

On January 18, 1923, at 7:00 P. M., the thirty-eighth annual banquet of the Society was held at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th Street, New York. The attendance of members and guests, including the representatives of other societies, numbered about 237. President Edward De Witt presided as toastmaster. Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis said grace. The new Minister from the Netherlands, Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, was not able to be present. The Consul-General for the Netherlands, Dr. D. H. Andra  , was present and spoke. The other speakers were: Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis, author and lecturer, and an authority on the subject, who spoke on "Holland"; Prof. Dixon Ryan Fox, Professor of History at Columbia University, who spoke on the subject "Old New York," and Robert E. Dowling, life member of the New York Historical Society and an authority on New York conditions, who spoke on "New York of Today." Mr. Knight MacGregor, who sang at the Society meeting of December 4th, again sang, accompanied by Miss Wallace. There was no dinner souvenir.

ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on December 14, 1922, the following were elected as members of the Society:

November 8, 1922—Dan Worth Banta, Investment, 108 West 86th Street, New York, N. Y. By Tunis G. Bergen and Frederic R. Keator.

November 15, 1922—Oscar McMurtrie Voorhees, Clergyman, 145 West 55th Street, New York, N. Y. By Willis A. Voorhees and William L. Brower.

November 16, 1922—Erskine Howard Lott, Public Water Supply, 591 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and Henry D. Lott.

November 29, 1922—Edwin Perry Banta, Advertising Representative, "The World," 501 Palisade Avenue, West New York, N. J. By George R. Van De Water and Chauncey M. Depew.

YORK

Treasurer, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK
734 Broadway
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sufficiently explains the on of this Society, which, entertains sincere respect for those of our friends who dif- on this subject. In conclu- t forget that the Tercenten- brated is that, not alone of ment of Manhattan, but of erland.

ANNUAL BANQUET

18, 1923, at 7:00 P. M., the annual banquet of the Society the Hotel Astor, Broadway t, New York. The attend- rs and guests, including the of other societies, numbered resident Edward De Witt astmaster. Rev. Dr. Will- iffis said grace. The new the Netherlands, Jonkheer e Graeff, was not able to be Consul-General for the r. D. H. Andreae, was pres- The others speakers were: an Elliot Griffiths, author and n authority on the subject, n "Holland"; Prof. Dixon fessor of History at Colum- who spoke on the subject k," and Robert E. Dowling, f the New York Historical n authority on New York o spoke on "New York of Knight MacGregor, who ocity meeting of December , accompanied by Miss Wal- as no dinner souvenir.

ELECTIONS

ar quarterly meeting of the on December 14, 1922, the elected as members of the

1922—Dan Worth Banta, 88 West 86th Street, New By Tunis G. Bergen and eator.

15, 1922—Oscar McMurtrie ergyman, 145 West 55th York, N. Y. By Willis A. William L. Brower.

16, 1922—Erskine Howard Water Supply, 591 Ocean dyn, N. Y. By Charles L. Henry D. Lott.

17, 1922—Edwin Perry Banta, representative, "The World," Avenue, West New York, orge R. Van De Water and Depew.

December 1, 1922—Fenton B. Turck, Jr., Student, 14 East 53rd Street, New York, N. Y. By Fenton B. Turck and Frederic R. Keator.

December 6, 1922—Byron Garret Van Horne, Jr., Student, 81 Engle Street, Englewood, N. J. By Daniel G. Bogert and Peter Stanford Duryee.

December 6, 1922—David Van Horne, Student, 81 Engle Street, Englewood, N. J. By Daniel G. Bogert and Peter Stanford Duryee.

December 7, 1922—Edwin Saxton Schenck, First Vice-President, the Chemical National Bank, 910 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. By Fenton B. Turck and Nicholas Terhune.

December 11, 1922—Henry Samuel Pruyn, Jr., Proprietor, Pruyn Bearings Exchange, 807 East 54th Street, Chicago, Ill. By Ralph Van Vechten and C. Van De- venter.

December 12, 1922—James Flandreau Van Fleet, Physician, Hartsdale, N. Y. By Albert Vander Veer, Jr. and Clarence J. Wyckoff.

NECROLOGY

Elected		Died
Dec. 13, 1906	Robert Packer Brodhead	May 18, 1922
Sept. 29, 1892	William Stryker Opdyke	Oct. 20, 1922
Mch. 30, 1887	Thomas De Witt Cuyler	Nov. 2, 1922
Nov. 30, 1890	Jesse Elting	Nov. 3, 1922
Mch. 14, 1885	William M. Hoes	Nov. 5, 1922
June 13, 1912	William L. Voorhis	Nov. 6, 1922
Mch. 28, 1889	Thomas Adams Knickerbocker	Nov. 8, 1922

William M. Hoes, who, at the time of his death, was eighty-three years of age, was one of the founders of the Society in 1885, he being one of the signers of the certificate of incorporation and one of the original Board of Trustees.

Jesse Elting, who, at the time of his death, was eighty-four years of age, throughout his life was one of the most active and loyal members of the Society, being a constant attendant of the dinners of the Poughkeepsie District Members and the annual banquets of the Society at New York. In order to preserve them, he purchased most, if not all, of the stone houses of the original patentees of New Paltz, which are still standing in New Paltz, and which, but for his interest and action in this respect, might have been destroyed. He was one of the prime movers in the erection of the monument to the patentees at New Paltz and in the Huguenot Memorial Association there.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE

The Society has received from "The Committee for the Joyful Celebration of the XXV Anniversary of the Queen's Reign" an invitation to be represented at the celebration in the Netherlands in the summer of 1923 of this noteworthy anniversary of the accession of Queen Wilhelmina to the throne. The President has appointed Mr. Joseph F. Simmons to represent the Society on that occasion and may possibly designate one or two other delegates.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following Nominating Committee has been elected by the Trustees to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the Annual Meeting on April 6, 1923:

Arthur H. Van Brunt, Chairman
William Brinkerhoff
John E. Van Nostrand
James de la Montanye
Frederick I. Bergen

The Secretary has notified all Vice-Presidents of the election of this Committee and requested them, pursuant to By-Law 5, to obtain suggestions of the names desired by the members of all localities entitled to Vice-Presidents, for nomination as Vice-Presidents, and to send them to the Secretary for submission to such Committee. Members residing in such centers may also forward to the Secretary directly their suggestions for such Vice-Presidents.

OUTSTANDING FIGURES OF NEW NETHERLAND

Peter Minuit

Peter Minuit, or Minnewit, is usually called the first Governor of New Netherland, although he had been preceded in the office of Director-General by Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, who had been placed in command of the expedition which, in 1624, arrived at Manhattan in the ship "New Netherland," and also appointed first Director of the province, and, who, returning to Holland later, in the year 1624, was succeeded by William Verhulst, the second Director-General. At the conclusion of the next year Verhulst also was displaced by the Dutch West India Company and Peter Minuit appointed third Director-General on December 19, 1625. In place of the simple government which had existed, the company ordained a formal, organized, provincial government, with greater powers, and, for this reason, Minuit is commonly known as the first Governor.

The government was entrusted to the Director and his Council, which consisted of Pieter Bylvelt, Jacob Elbertsen Wis- sinck, Jan Janssen Brouwer, Symen Derck- sen Pos and Reynert Harmenssen. The Council had supreme executive and legis- lative authority in the colony. It was also the tribunal for the trial of all civil and criminal cases, and all prosecutions before it were conducted by the Schout Fiscal, whose duties combined those of a Sheriff and an Attorney-General. Jan Lampo filled this office. Isaac de Razier was appointed Koopman, his duties being those of Provincial Secretary as well as book- keeper for the Company. Two years after- ward he was succeeded by Jan Van Re- mund, with Lenaert Cole as assistant.

Minuit was born in Wesel in the king- dom of Westphalia, or Rhenish Prussia, about the year 1580, apparently of a Huguenot family, and had been a deacon in the Walloon Church in his native city.

He removed to Holland several years before his appointment as Director-General. Sailing from Amsterdam in the ship "Sea Mew," commanded by Capt. Adriaen Joris, Minuit arrived at Manhattan on May 4, 1626 and, in the name of the West India Company, purchased the entire island from the Indians for sixty guilders which was equivalent to about \$24. Historians differ as to whether the consideration was paid in money or in trinkets and articles of the value stated.

In the autumn, a cargo of beaver, otter, mink and wild cat furs and of oak and hickory lumber, as well as samples of the grain planted and harvested by the colonists, were sent back to Holland in the ship "The Arms of Amsterdam."

A fort, in the form of a block house surrounded by red cedar palisades and named Fort Amsterdam, was erected under the supervision of Kryn Fredericke at the southernmost point of the island on the site of the present Custom House. A mill with a room on the second floor, which was used for religious services, and a stone warehouse were also built. About thirty rude houses made up the settlement, the population of which, however, by the arrival of new vessels, soon increased to about 270.

Desiring to extend the commerce of the colony, the Director and Council, in 1627, exchanged several letters with Governor William Bradford of "New Plymouth," and finally sent Isaac de Razier to him as envoy, in the bark "Nassau," which intercourse resulted in the establishment of commercial relations between the two colonies. New Amsterdam shortly became the center of the fur trade, and its commercial prosperity, as well as the religious tolerance afforded and the ease with which land might be acquired, caused a steady influx of immigration.

Minuit displayed both vigor and skill in his administration of the affairs of the colony. However, in August, 1631, he was recalled, the company placing on him responsibility for the interference by the patroons in the fur trade of the company, as well as for their excess of zeal in the accumulation of land. He sailed for Holland in March, 1632, in the ship "Eendracht" with Jan Lampo, who had been superseded as schout fiscal by Conrad Notelman, and carrying with him 5,000 beaver skins on account of the Company. Touching at Plymouth, England, their ship was attached at the suit of the New England Company on a charge of unlawfully trading in the English dominions. A sharp diplomatic correspondence between the English and Dutch Governments followed, involving the conflicting territorial claims of the two nations, and, although the vessel was released, no withdrawal from its asserted position was made by either government.

Minuit, after unsuccessful attempts to regain his former office of Director-Gen-

eral, offered his services to the Swedish Government, the Chancellor of which, Oxenstiern, in 1633, extended the charter of the Swedish West India Company which had been granted in 1626. With its authority, Minuit sailed from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the South River, in 1637, with a company of about fifty Swedish and Finnish colonists in two ships—the "Griffin" and the "Key of Calmar." Arriving at Delaware Bay, after a stay of ten days at Jamestown, Virginia, where they first touched, they bought from the natives the land from the southern cape to the falls near Trenton, and, in March, 1638, began to build Fort Christiana, near the site of the present City of Wilmington, Delaware, and about five (Dutch) miles from Fort Nassau, built by the Dutch in 1623 near the present town of Gloucester, and the first settlement of Europeans on the Delaware River. In a letter of protest, Director-General Kieft, of New Netherland, claimed that the land bordering on the Delaware "has been our property for many years, occupied with our forts, and sealed by our blood, which also was done when thou wast in the service of New Netherland, and is therefore well known to thee."

In spite of this remonstrance, the colony continued under Swedish sovereignty until the Dutch captured it fourteen years after Minuit's death. Starvation in 1640 threatened the colony, which for over a year had been visited by no ships from Sweden, and, the hardship becoming too great to bear, the people applied to the authorities at Manhattan for leave to remove there. Fortunately, a ship carrying provisions for them arrived in the Delaware River the day before that selected for the voyage of removal and the colony was saved. Minuit's skill in preserving order and harmony among the colonists and avoiding warfare with the Indians and Dutch, as well as his energy in administering the affairs of the colony, were responsible for its success. He died at Fort Christiana, New Sweden (now Delaware), in 1641.

RESCUE OF THE HALF MOON

Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman of the Committee on History and Tradition, having recently written to The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and to the Ship Model Society, calling their attention to the deplorable condition of the replica of The Half Moon anchored in Popolopen Creek near the west shore of the Hudson River between Peekskill and Garrison, and urging their co-operation in rescuing it from neglect and having it properly placed, has received replies from both of these organizations. Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, advised that Mr. Bergen's letter would be laid before their trustees at their next meeting. Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the Ship Model Society, wrote assuring Mr. Bergen of the keen interest of himself and that Society.

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Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. I.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1923

No. 3

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on April 6, 1923, at 8:00 p. m., in the Rose Room at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th Street, New York. In the absence of President De Witt and William L. Brower, the Vice-President for New York County, the Secretary called the meeting to order, and Judge Frank Hasbrouck was elected Chairman of the meeting. After the usual reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Nominating Committee had been presented, the ticket of the Nominating Committee, as announced on the notice of the meeting, was duly elected and President-elect De Witt Van Buskirk was installed and took the chair. Rev. Dr. William Prall made an appeal for the erection in the city of New York of a statue or other memorial to commemorate some one of the prominent Dutchmen of Colonial Days, mentioning the plan of the Society, which had never been consummated, of erecting a statue to William the Silent. In the absence of Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman of the Committee on Statues to William the Silent, the President asked the Secretary to tell what he knew of the present status of the matter. The substance of the summary given will be found under its own heading. The following proposed amendment to the Constitution was adopted: "Omit from the end of the second sentence of Section 4, Article VI, the words 'or in the case of newly elected members, upon notice of election,' and add, at the end of said sentence, in lieu thereof, the words: *All members elected after September first of any year shall be charged only one-half of the regular annual dues for the current fiscal year.*"

At the conclusion of the business of the evening, the President requested Fenton B. Turck, M. D., member of the Committee on Meetings, to take charge of the meeting. The Chairman introduced to the Society Mr. Daniel Chester French, the distinguished American sculptor and, after

giving a brief narrative of the principal facts in his life, eulogized his work and achievements. The President presented to Mr. French the gold medal of the Society. A similar medal was also presented to William A. Murrill, Ph.D., Curator of the New York Botanical Garden, leading authority in this country in the science of mycology, after the Chairman had outlined his noteworthy services. Mr. Henri Pontbriand, one of the great tenors of the day, sang a number of solos to piano accompaniment. Dr. Murrill then addressed the Society on the subject of "Fungi and Their Relation to Forestry in America," illustrated by stereopticon pictures. A supper followed. The attendance was about 138.

STATUE OF WILLIAM THE SILENT

In January of this year a power of attorney to Dr. W. Martin, Professor of Art at the University of Leyden and Director of the Royal Art Galleries at the Hague, to contract with the Fonderie Nationale des Bronces, at Brussels, for the execution of the statue, according to terms substantially agreed upon was, in behalf of the Society, executed by the Chairman of the Committee on the Statue, who had been duly empowered, and by the President and Secretary of the Society, and sent to Dr. Martin, who acknowledged receipt with drafts for first payment and expenses and stated that the proper contract was then being drawn by our lawyers at the Hague, subject to our sculptor and that he expected contract to be executed very soon and work of casting begun. It thus seems entirely probable that the long awaited statue will, within the next few months, be actually completed and shipped to this country. The question of the site is now to be determined. If erected in this city, as the plan has always been, the statue and its site must, by law, be approved by the Municipal Art Commission.

The following sites have been suggested

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

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90 West Street
New York

Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK
181 Montague Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

by members of the Society, and each has some merit: Battery Park; Bowling Green; City Hall Park (1. In present park. 2. In that part of the old park now covered by the post office, when it is removed); interior of the new Court House; Central Park (near statue of the Puritan, erected by the New England Society, not far from entrance at Fifth Avenue and 72nd Street); Riverside Drive (one of the high points on the upper Drive). Historically, of course, some site within the original confines of New Amsterdam would be most fitting, but the center of population and activity in the city is uptown, where a statue will be seen by more people, and, possibly, that should be the determining factor.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

An Opportunity

As supplementing the admirable suggestions made by Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt in his article in this issue entitled "Preserve the Pictures of Old Landmarks," it is well to call attention to the following remarks made at the last Banquet of the Society by Prof. Dixon R. Fox, Professor of History at Columbia University, in the course of his speech:

"Now, the Dutch gave us other things. They gave us architecture, and that brings me to my final word of what The Holland Society, in the opinion of an outsider, an impertinent outsider who is not under any compulsion to make a suggestion, might suggest.

"Last month in New Haven we got together a little convention of hereditary, patriotic societies, in connection with the American Historical Associations Meeting, and there was presented a report of the Colonial Dames of the State of Connecticut, and they told us that they had sent out experts and volunteer amateurs to investigate and describe the old houses of Connecticut. They photographed the old houses, they took architects' measured drawings of their details; they collected the tradition that clung around those houses, their historic memories; and then they made from each house, with this elaborate collection of data, a volume which they bound permanently and handsomely and put in storage, yet available for the public, in the Connecticut State

Library. The Colonial Dames of Connecticut have surveyed, photographed and recorded four hundred historic houses, and their stories in the State of Connecticut, and those have become permanent possessions of the people of Connecticut and the United States for all time to come; and it occurred to me, as I sat here tonight, that stewards of a great tradition as you are, justly proud of a magnificent record of the Dutch people in New Netherland, you might possibly well consider a similar plan. There are Dutch houses, some of them passing away each year. Mount Union, the home of the Ver Plancks, stands out in my memory as a typical example, with its long, scooped roof, its bisected doors and many other typical architectural details. Would it not be possibly a service to historians, a service to the public that is to come, to take pictures, drawings and the same account of the old stories of the Dutch houses, and then, without paying perhaps for elaborate printing, put them aside in some proper repository for the benefit of the generations which are to come."

The suggestions of Professor Fox and of Mr. Roosevelt were made independently of each other, the latter not having been present at the banquet, but dovetail exactly, and if they can be carried out by this Society will be of such great value to the State and to posterity that it seems inevitable that the Trustees will wish to appoint at once a committee to undertake with energy this work. Here is a real opportunity for our Society to accomplish something worth the doing. Shall we seize it?

PRESERVE THE PICTURES OF OLD LANDMARKS

The Holland Society has, in its long series of Year Books, preserved for all time a chain of unique records, mostly those of churches, and relating to the early Dutch settlers in New York and New Jersey. Most of the old records have now been published either by this Society or by other agencies, such as the office of the State Historian and local historical societies.

There remains a work which I should personally be delighted to have The Holland Society undertake. Excellent monographs have been published on the old

NEW YORK YORK

Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK
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ary. The Colonial Dames of Connecticut have surveyed, photographed and recorded four hundred historic houses, and their records in the State of Connecticut, those have become permanent possessions of the people of Connecticut and the United States. It is time to come, and it occurred to me, as I sat here tonight, in the midst of a great tradition, that we are justly proud of a sufficient record of the Dutch in New Netherland, and it is possible, well, consider a plan. There are Dutch houses, some of them passing each year. Mount Union, one of the Ver Plancks, stands in my memory as a typical place, with its long, scooped, its bisected doors and many typical architectural details. Would it not be possibly a service to historians, a service to the public that is to come, to take these drawings and the same of the old stories of the houses, and then, without perhaps for elaborate print, put them aside in some proper way for the benefit of the generations which are to come." Suggestions of Professor Fox and Roosevelt were made independent of each other, the latter not having been at the banquet, but dovetailed if they can be carried out by the Society will be of such great value to the State and to posterity that it is inevitable that the Trustees will appoint at once a committee, to carry out with energy this work. Here is an opportunity for our Society to do something worth the doing. seize it?

SAVE THE PICTURES OF OLD LANDMARKS

Holland Society has, in its long history, preserved for all time a chain of unique records, mostly of churches, and relating to the Dutch settlers in New York and New Jersey. Most of the old records have been published either by this Society or by other agencies, such as the State Historian and local societies. It remains a work which I should be delighted to have The Holland Society undertake. Excellent monographs have been published on the old

colonial homes in Massachusetts, Virginia and other localities. No careful attempt has been made to preserve the likenesses of the many houses and other buildings of Dutch origin which still exist, especially in New York and New Jersey. I would, therefore, suggest that the time is ripe for the collection of views of these old Dutch buildings. By Dutch, I do not mean necessarily those buildings which were first erected while this was still a Dutch Colony—such a field would be altogether too limited. I mean, in addition, those buildings which were erected by the earlier Dutch settlers and under influences which were predominantly Dutch. Albany, for instance, remained a pre-eminently Dutch city for many years after 1673, and it is comparatively simple to determine what buildings were essentially of Dutch origin.

A collection of this kind would naturally fall into two groups: First, there exist today in historical and private collections many representations of old Dutch landmarks. Some are in the form of paintings or engravings in rare early publications. Second, a comparatively small number of the original buildings are standing today. Many of them are in a sad state of repair, and, unless photographs of them are made soon, all physical representation of them will soon be impossible. It would seem worth while to undertake the cost of obtaining these photographs with a short history of each building, and if the regular funds of the Society are not sufficient for this purpose I feel certain that the necessary amount could be raised by subscription.

I might suggest further that, by co-operation with some publishing house, accustomed to work of this kind, a limited edition could be struck off for members of The Holland Society and a further edition could be offered for public sale. In this way the expense would be materially lessened.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on March 8, 1923, the following were elected as members of the Society:

December 20, 1922—Richard Joseph Vreeland, Supervisor of Repairs, Board of Education, 181 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. By William Brinkerhoff and H. H. Brinkerhoff.

December 27, 1922—T. Schenck Remsen, Banking, 48 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and Henry D. Lott.

December 29, 1922—Douglass Taylor Lansing, Merchant, Clarks Green, Pa. By James Albert Lansing and Henry L. Bogert.

January 4, 1923—Baltus Darentzen Van Kleck, Student, 49 South Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. By J. Wilson Poucher and Frank Hasbrouck.

January 8, 1923—Thomas Langdon Van Norden, Wholesale Coal, 1528 East 14th

Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Frederick A. Waldron and Howard L. Van Norden.

January 20, 1923—William Hawley Dutcher, Purchasing Agent, 236 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Charles M. Dutcher and Elmer S. Garretson.

January 29, 1923—William T. Van Alstyne, Lawyer, 1 West 72nd Street, New York, N. Y. By Arthur Van Buskirk and Everett Esselstyn.

February 8, 1923—Raymond Orr Demarest, Shipping, 191 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J. By Charles A. Bogert and Daniel G. Bogert.

March 8, 1923—John Kellum Van Vranken, Banker and Real Estate Broker, Hempstead, N. Y. By James H. Pinckney and Frederic R. Keator.

Reinstated

Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, elected in 1890.

NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
March 9, 1903—George D. Lansing	Nov. 10, 1922
June 11, 1896—John J. Morris	Dec. 15, 1922
Oct. 14, 1920—Ambrose E. B. Bogert	Jan. 15, 1923
Dec. 10, 1903—David W. Van Hoesen	Jan. 18, 1923
Dec. 10, 1903—Wallace Van Ness	Jan. 18, 1923
June 11, 1914—Arthur Winthrop Earle	Feb. 26, 1923
June 11, 1896—Simoon T. Zabriskie	Feb. 27, 1923
Feb. 23, 1917—Wilson Charles Dingman	Feb. 28, 1923
Dec. 8, 1894—Carlyle E. Sutphen	March 7, 1923

OUTSTANDING FIGURES OF NEW NETHERLAND

Wouter Van Twiller

Wouter Van Twiller was born in Nieuwerkerke, Holland, about 1580. Arrived at man's estate, he was employed as a clerk in the warehouse of the Dutch West India Company in Holland. Marrying a niece of Killian Van Rensselaer, wealthy merchant and patroon, he made two voyages to New Netherland in his service and, through his influence with the company, was appointed, in 1633, Director General of New Netherland. He arrived at Fort Amsterdam in April, 1633, in the company's ship "De Soutberg". (The Salt Mountain), accompanied by one hundred and four soldiers and by Domine Everardus Bogardus, the first minister, and Adam Roelandsen, the first schoolmaster. During the period intervening between Minuit's departure and the arrival of Van Twiller, the affairs of government had been directed by the Council, Van Remund as Koopman at its head. Van Twiller appointed as his Council Jacob Jansen Hesse, Martin Gerritsen, Andries Hudde and Jacques Bentyn, Conrad Notelman retaining the office of Schout and Jan Van Remund that of Koopman. Cornelius Van Tienhoven became bookkeeper for the company. The fort, consisting of block house and palisades, erected by Minuit in 1626 and named Fort Amsterdam, was rebuilt with the addition of a barracks and guard house. Several brick and stone buildings for the use of the Director General and his officers were built within the walls of the fort. A house and other appurtenant buildings were built on that one of the company's

farms which extended from Wall Street northward to Hudson Street, and Van Twiller made his residence there. Other dwellings were erected in the settlement, a graveyard was laid out on the west side of Broadway above, and near the present Morris Street, and three windmills were built near the fort. The loft in the mill in which religious services had been held since Minuit's time was given up and a church, built of wood, was erected in Pearl between Whitehall and Broad Streets, near the shore of the East River. A house and stable for the domine were built near by. Van Twiller purchased from the Indian proprietors, "Pagganck," or "Nutten" Island, named for its abundance of nut trees, known in after years as Governors Island, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. He also purchased two islands in the Hellegat River known as "Tenkenas," later, "Blackwell's" Island, containing about two hundred acres, and "Minnahanock," later known as "Randall's" Island, and containing about one hundred and twenty acres. He had taken for his tobacco plantation the farm of the company at Greenwich, and had also a plantation at Red Hook. In 1636, with Jacob Van Corlaer, Adriaen Hudde and Wolfert Gerritsen, he bought some fifteen thousand acres on Long Island and there founded New Amersfoort, now Flatlands. He thus became one of the richest land owners in the colony. As a governor, however, he was weak and incompetent. In 1632 the Dutch had purchased of the Indians land at the mouth of the Connecticut River, near the location of what is now Saybrook, and had erected thereon the arms of the States General. Soon after his arrival in 1633, Van Twiller sent Jacob Van Corlaer and several other representatives to secure territory in this region. They bought of the Pequot Indians, land near the site of Hartford, and built there a fort which they armed with two cannon and called Fort Good-Hope. In October, 1633, Governor John Winthrop, of the Massachusetts Colony, sent a letter to Van Twiller, claiming as English territory all of the river and country of Connecticut. The latter replied politely, suggesting that the matter be left to their home governments for settlement. The colonists at Plymouth, unwilling to temporize, sent William Holmes to establish an English settlement in the vicinity. Sailing up the River with his crew of compatriots and a band of Indians, Holmes dared the Dutch Commander, Van Corlaer, who had ordered him to stop, to fire upon him. Passing the fort unharmed he anchored a mile and a half above it and erected there, the present site of Windsor, the first house built in Connecticut. Van Twiller immediately sent a letter of protest and soon after seventy soldiers to drive away the English. The latter showed resistance and the Dutch retired without attacking, leaving the new English settlement established. In 1634 Wethersfield was settled by colonists from Massachusetts; other

Englishmen settled at the mouth of the Connecticut River, calling the settlement Saybrook, in honor of Lord Say and Lord Brook, and tearing down the arms of the States General placed there three years before. A vessel sent by Van Twiller to attack this settlement was unsuccessful and obliged to retire without landing its forces. Still other English settled Springfield, completing their hold on the regions along the Fresh River. In 1635 a band of Englishmen from Point Comfort, Va., commanded by George Holmes, sailed to the South River and occupied the deserted Fort Nassau. Van Twiller promptly sent an armed expedition which captured the intruders and brought them back to New Amsterdam as prisoners, whence they were shipped back to Point Comfort. The fur trade had increased and a profitable commerce with New England commenced. Van Twiller's greed in his own interests, however, as displayed especially in his acquisition of land, called forth a protest from Lubbertus Van Dincklagen, who had succeeded Conrad Notelagen, who had succeeded Conrad Notelagen as Schout Fiscal. The irate Van Twiller removed Van Dincklagen from office, appropriated his arrears of salary and shipped him back to Holland as a prisoner for disrespect of authority. The latter, however, so ably urged to the States General the faults and mismanagement of Van Twiller, that they requested the Amsterdam Chamber to recall him, and the charges having been substantiated by De Vries, he was removed and William Kieft was, on September 2, 1637, appointed his successor. Van Twiller returned to Holland and later became the guardian of Johannes Van Rensselaer, the oldest son of the patroon.

NEGLECTED BURYING GROUNDS

This subject naturally falls into two parts: 1. Preservation of the old yards and tombstones. 2. Photographing the stones; copying and recording the inscriptions. Both of these activities should long since have been successfully carried out under the leadership and through the co-operation of the historical and patriotic societies. Instead, many of these graveyards have been removed to make way for commercial undertakings or have been crowded out by the expansion of residential sections. In rural parts, they have been permitted to be obliterated by the elements. In the cities, it is difficult to save them. Although, through the indifference of the people, many of these graveyards have perished, many still remain and can either be preserved or, where that is impossible, the inscriptions can be carefully copied and recorded and the stones photographed and preserved. Outside of cities, the grounds themselves could, in almost all instances, be saved. Let us, as a society, and individually, bestir ourselves and take the lead in this work. It can be done through energetic co-operation.

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DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. I.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1923

No. 4

JOINT MEETING OF TRUSTEES AND VICE-PRESIDENTS, MAY 10, 1923

The Annual Joint Meeting of the Trustees and Vice-Presidents of the Society was held on May 10, 1923, at 8.30 p. m., at the Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York, N. Y. The meeting was held at the Club through the courtesy of Mr. C. B. Zabriskie and President Van Buskirk.

President Van Buskirk asked the Secretary to call the roll of the Vice-Presidents and Trustees, which was done.

Present: President, De Witt Van Buskirk; Trustees, Tunis G. Bergen, Henry L. Bogert, William L. Brower, Edward De Witt, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederic R. Keator, Henry D. Lott, James S. Polhemus, Charles L. Schenck, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Francis I. Vander Beek, John de C. Van Etten and John E. Van Nostrand. Vice-Presidents, William L. Brower, New York County; Walter M. Meserole, Kings County; Peter A. H. Voorhis, Westchester County; J. Wilson Poucher, Dutchess County; William J. Turck, Ulster County; George C. Miller, Central New York; Walter L. Suydam, Suffolk County; Andrew J. Onderdonk, Nassau County; Peter W. Stagg, Bergen County, N. J.; William D. Blauvelt, Passaic County, N. J.; Charles M. Dutcher, Essex County, N. J.; Gilbert T. Van Mater, Monmouth County, N. J.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Horace M. Van Slyke, Vice-President for Mercer County, N. J., who had written that he had been ill for eight months in the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 41, New Haven, Conn., as the result of wounds received in the late war, expressing the sympathy and good wishes of the meeting, and the hope for his speedy recovery.

President Van Buskirk opened the meeting by stating that its purpose, like those that had preceded it, was to enable the Vice-Presidents and Trustees to meet each other and discuss such measures as they considered would advance the interests of

the Society. He said that he especially desired to have each Vice-President give his views with regard to such matters. After all of the Vice-Presidents present had done so and full discussion had been had, it was, on motion duly made, voted to be the sense of the meeting that:

1. Church records be published in the next and succeeding Year Books instead of banquet speeches.

2. A committee be appointed by the Trustees to undertake the work of collecting and preserving the pictures of colonial houses of the Dutch period in New Netherland, both those which are extant and those which have been destroyed, together with an account of their history, and that such committee work through a sub-committee to be chosen for each of the counties or centers in which it seemed feasible to undertake this work, the personnel of all of these committees not to be confined to Trustees.

3. The Society should undertake the work of copying the inscriptions on, and photographing, the tombstones in old Dutch burying grounds, and that a committee be appointed by the Trustees to undertake such work with sub-committees in all of the counties or centers in which such work seemed feasible, the personnel of all of such committees not to be confined to Trustees.

After the meeting, supper was served at small tables.

Vice-President for Rockland County

At the Trustees' meeting of June 14, 1923, Pierre H. De Pew, of Nyack, N. Y., was elected Vice-President for Rockland County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John E. Sickels.

Vice-President for United States Army

At the same meeting of the Trustees, Lt. Col. Cleveland Coxé Lansing, of New York, was elected Vice-President for the U. S. Army, to fill the vacancy occurring by reason of the death of Col. James W. Van Dusen.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK 734 Broadway Bayonne, N. J.	Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR 90 West Street New York	Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK 181 Montague Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Trustee

At this meeting of the Board, J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., of Poughkeepsie, was elected a Trustee in the class of 1924, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of I. Reynolds Adriance, of Poughkeepsie.

NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Oct. 12, 1899—R. H. Van Valkenburgh	Dec. 31, 1922
Mar. 11, 1897—Eugene Elsworth	Mar. 20, 1923
Oct. 8, 1908—John Van Sickle	Apr. 3, 1923
Dec. 29, 1892—Henry Van Arsdale	Apr. 14, 1923
Mar. 9, 1916—John E. Sickels	Apr. 14, 1923
Oct. 27, 1887—I. Reynolds Adriance	Apr. 16, 1923
June 10, 1915—James W. Van Dusen	May 2, 1923

I. Reynolds Adriance was Vice-President for Dutchess County, 1913-1918, and had been a Trustee since 1918.

Col. James W. Van Dusen, Vice-President for the United States Army at the time of his death, was elected to that office in 1921.

John E. Sickels was Vice-President for Rockland County from 1922 until his death.

John Van Sickle was Vice-President for Central New York from 1918 to 1922.

ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the trustees, held on June 14, 1923, the following were elected as members of the Society:

March 30, 1923—Frederick Dorflinger Snyder (Son), Insurance, 52 West 38th Street, N. Y. C. By Samuel Oakley Van der Poel and Harold W. Vanderpoel.

April 12, 1923—Adrian Wilbur Van Brunt (Son), Salesman, 243 Grand Avenue, Englewood, N. J. By Edward Staggs and Thomas William Lydecker.

April 25, 1923—Stephen Hegeman Voorhees, Banker, 943 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. By William A. Simonson and Gerrit Kouwenhoven.

April 27, 1923—Charles Herbert Vosburgh, High School principal, 11709 85th Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y. By James C. Van Siclen and Charles A. Ryder.

May 10, 1923—Henry Luce Bogardus (Son), U. S. Radio Inspector, 215 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. By Henry J. Bogardus, M. D., and Frederic R. Keator.

May 11, 1923—De Witt Van Buskirk, Jr. (Son), Student, 805 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J. By Christian Brevoort Zabriskie and De Witt Van Buskirk.

May 16, 1923—Gordon Mackenzie Vander Beek (Son), with Mechanics & Metals Bank, 853 Seventh Avenue, New York City. By Francis I. Vander Beek, Jr., and Frederic R. Keator.

May 28, 1923—Archibold Clinton Van Tassell (Son), Bank Clerk, 146 Van Riepen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. By J. S. Newkirk and C. G. Newkirk.

May 29, 1923—Harmon Veeder Swart, Insurance, 605 East Broad Street, Westfield, N. J. By Alfred L. Becker and Malcolm B. Dutcher.

June 1, 1923—Alvin Seaward Van Benthuyssen, Auditor, 135 East 43rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Edwin Perry Banta and James de la Montanye.

June 6, 1923—Schuyler Van Vechten (Cousin), Bond Salesman, Short Hills, N. J. By De Witt Van Buskirk and Frederic R. Keator.

June 9, 1923—Reynier Jacob Wortendyke, Jr. (Son), Lawyer, 108 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. By William Brinkerhoff and Reynier J. Wortendyke.

June 9, 1923—George Oliver Van Tassel (Nephew), electrician, 303 Montgomery Street, Bloomfield, N. J. By Perlee Van Tassell and C. G. Newkirk.

PICTURES AND ACCOUNTS OF OLD HOUSES

At the Trustees' meeting of June 14th, following the recommendations made by the joint meeting alluded to above, the Board appointed Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt chairman of a committee to collect and preserve the pictures and history of Colonial houses of the Dutch period in New Netherland, with power to add such members as he might need, the Committee to present to the Trustees a program.

We know that various banks and business houses in and about New York have, from time to time, in recent years published, usually in the form of brochures or pamphlets, pictures and brief accounts of many such historical houses in New York and its environs. Some of these pictures are excellent.

These scattered publications, however, of assorted shapes, sizes and kinds, bearing usually the advertisement of the banks which published them and having no relation to each other, form but a poor makeshift for a series of perhaps half a dozen volumes bound in the Society binding if published by the Holland Society, and containing historically accurate sketches of these houses with illustrations uniform in size, and the best obtainable.

The Dutch influence was felt in most localities in America up to 1776. Accordingly, Mr. Roosevelt states that he is inclined to believe that the period covered

NEW YORK

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Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK
181 Montague Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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America up to 1776. Accord-
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believe that the period covered

should be roughly the pre-Revolutionary
period and that the following might be a
rough outline of the series of publications:

1—Pre-Revolutionary houses and land-
marks of the Hudson River Valley south
of Albany.

2—Pre-Revolutionary Houses and Land-
marks of the Hudson-Albany, the Mohawk
Valley and beyond.

3—Long Island—Pre-Revolutionary houses
and landmarks.

4—Pre-Revolutionary houses and land-
marks of the Dutch colonized portions of
New Jersey.

5—New York Colonial paintings of the
descendants of the Dutch of New Nether-
land.

6—Pre-Revolutionary architecture of New
York City.

(The last would be largely a duplica-
tion of parts of Stokes' Iconography of
New York City, but would be well worth
publishing, as the Stokes book costs sev-
eral hundred dollars and is not available
to the average person.)

OLD PORTRAITS

There are extant in private houses and
historical societies, oil portraits of those
of Dutch birth or descent which were
painted in the Colonial period. Those in
homes are in danger of being destroyed
by fire, etc., while most of such portraits
are not accessible to the public. Hence
the idea that the publications referred to
above should contain at least one volume
covering such paintings and that photo-
graphic reproductions of them and descrip-
tions of their subjects would be an import-
ant and appropriate feature of the series.

OLD GRAVEYARDS

At the last Trustees meeting, pursuant
to the unanimous sentiment expressed at
the Joint Meeting, the Trustees appointed
J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., of Pough-
keepsie, Chairman of a Committee to un-
dertake the work of copying inscriptions
on and photographing tombstones in Dutch
burying grounds, with power to add to his
committee such members as he might
need. For years Dr. Poucher has been
active in this work in Dutchess and nearby
counties.

In the last issue of De Halve Maen in
the article entitled "Neglected Burying
Grounds," space did not permit a state-
ment of the fact that it is, of course, well
known that a great deal has already been
done in this field, in the copying of in-
scriptions by individuals having the in-
stinct of the antiquarian, who have worked
independently of each other, sometimes
duplicating work already done. In order
to avoid duplication, our Committee
would, naturally, so far as possible, survey
this completed work in advance. The
excellent work done for some time on
Staten Island by Royden W. Vosburgh of
this Society should be an inspiration to

the Committee. The clear and well taken
photographs of the grave stones with
which his books are filled are admirable
and of great interest, since the inscriptions
and other cutting plainly appear in the
photographs.

ERRATA

In the April issue of De Halve Maen
the following errors occurred:

In the editorial column, in the article
entitled "An Opportunity," the name of
the Ver Planck House should be Mount
Gulian, instead of Mount Union.

In the article on Wouter Van Twiller
the statement that Dominie Eyerardus
Bogardus was the first minister is incor-
rect, although it appears in the several
histories from which the article was com-
piled and was in this way overlooked.
Rev. Jonas Michaelius, who arrived in the
spring of 1628, six years earlier, was the
first domine.

In "A Manual of the Reformed Church
in America" (1902) by Edward Tanjore
Corwin, D. D., an authority on the history
of that church, page 622, we find this
statement:

"Jonas Michaelius was the first min-
ister of the Reformed Church in
America. He has taken this honor
from Rev. E. Bogardus, to whom it
was long conceded."

and in "History of New Netherland" (1846)
by E. B. O'Callaghan, page 142, footnote, in
referring to Rev. E. Bogardus, the author
says: "He is the first clergyman of whom
we have any mention in New Netherland."

Bastiaen Jansz Krol was Director-General
of New Netherland from March, 1632, to
April, 1633, between the administrations of
Peter Minuit and Wouter van Twiller. In
the Van Twiller article, therefore, the state-
ment (taken, like the erroneous statement
concerning Bogardus from the earlier histo-
ries) that the council governed during this
interim, must be corrected in the light of later
discoveries.

OUTSTANDING FIGURES OF NEW NETHERLAND

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was one of two
children born to Hendrik Van Rensselaer
Kiliaenz, Captain of a Company of foot sol-
diers, who died June 6, 1602, at Ostend, and
Maria Pafraet or Pasraat. The other child,
Maria, married Ryckaert Van Twiller and
was the mother of Wouter Van Twiller.
Kiliaen is supposed to have been born about
the year 1580 at Hasselt, where his father
was in garrison at the time. Upon his father's
death, his guardian bound him as an appren-
tice to a relative, one Wolfert van Bijler-
Wijnandsz, a jeweler who, with a large cap-
ital, had established himself in Amsterdam,
where the diamond and pearl trade had become
extensive. In March, 1608, Kiliaen was taking
care of the business of Van Bijler at Prague.
A few years later he was doing business in

Amsterdam under the firm name of Kiliaen van Rensselaer & Co., his partner being Jacques l'Hermite. This firm was combined Feb. 28, 1614, with another of importance owned by Jan Van Welij, a nephew of Wolfert van Bijler, under the name of Jan Van Welij & Co. to deal in jewels. Jan Van Welij contributed one-half of the capital, 192,000 guilders, of which van Rensselaer had an eighth share.

The partnership, which apparently engaged also in the trade in spices and other goods of India, having terminated by Jan van Welij's death and by limitation, Van Rensselaer seems to have continued business by himself. He had become wealthy in the meantime.

On July 23, 1616, were registered the banns of his marriage with Hillegond van Bijler Jansdr., then living at Utrecht, niece of Wolfert. Two sons were born to them (besides a daughter, Maria, who died young), Hendrick, who died in childhood, and Johan van Rensselaer, baptized Sept. 4, 1625, in the Oude Kerk. The mother died and was buried in that church on Jan. 1, 1627, after a happy married life of nearly ten years.

At the formation of the West India Company, the charter of which was granted June 3, 1621, Kiliaen subscribed at least 6,000 guilders and became one of the body of chief participants which represented the stockholders and was next to the Board of Directors. He later became a director. On Dec. 14, 1627, in the Nieuwe Kerk he married Anna van Welij, daughter of his former partner, Jan van Welij, and related to himself as well as to his former wife. His bride brought with her a substantial fortune, which increased the business capital of Kiliaen, as had also the inheritance which he, as well as both of his wives, had received from his uncle, Van Bijler. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Maria; 2. Jeremias, who married Maria, daughter of Oloff Stevensen van Cortland; 3. Hellegonda; 4. Jan Baptist, who married Susan Van Welij; 5. Eleonora; 6. Susan, who married Jan de la Court; 7. Nicolaas, who married Alida, daughter of Philip Schuyler, and 8. Rickert, who married Anna Van Beaumont.

In 1620 Kiliaen commenced the cultivation of some heath lands in the Gooi, which he continued after he had become the owner, June 16, 1628, of the estate "Crailo," near Huizen, to which he added a large stretch of waste land. The West India Company's charter committed the company to promote the settlement of New Netherland. Accordingly in 1629 resolutions or articles permitting the establishment of colonies by private individuals, to be known as patroons, and having large rights of proprietorship, were drawn and adopted and later ratified by the States General.

In the same year Kiliaen van Rensselaer, Samuel Godijn and Samuel Blommaert, all directors of the company, gave notice of their intention to plant colonies and to send persons to New Netherland in advance to "spy out the land." The report of the agents was favorable and they had delimited for Van Rensselaer a large territory near Fort Orange.

Commencing in 1630 purchases were made for him from the Indians of land there, at first almost entirely on the west side of the North River, but later also on the east side, until this great feudal estate (named Rensselaerswyck) included a tract of country approximately 24 miles long and 48 miles broad, containing over 700,000 acres, which now compose the counties of Albany, Rensselaer and part of Columbia.

Following the example of van Rensselaer, Godijn and Blommaert, other directors had come forward as patroons, according to the provisions of the Resolutions. Albert Coenraetsz Burgh, one of them, Godijn and Blommaert had made between themselves, an agreement to work their colonies on joint account, each under the direction of one of them. It was further agreed that three of them should each have a one-fifth share in each colony, the fourth person to have two-fifths and take the management of the particular colony and exercise the rights and authority of patroon in it. Van Rensselaer's share in the Colony of Rensselaerswyck was thus two-fifths, but he soon purchased from the heirs of Godijn his share and became the owner of three-fifths. The remaining two shares continued partly in the possession of Blommaert and partly in that of Adam Bessels, Johannes de Laet and Toussaint Muysaert, de Laet and Muysaert being Burgh's successors, so that each of them owned one-tenth. The title of the entire territory embraced in the colony was, however, by the deeds, exclusively vested in Van Rensselaer. On February 5, 1641, Van Rensselaer was granted by the States General full power to devise his manorial estate or fief in the colony.

At intervals, Van Rensselaer sent out farmers, tobacco planters, mechanics, artisans and laborers. He also obtained some from the Mannhattans. Cattle, horses and sheep were transported, as well as wagons and implements, and farms laid out and operated. Van Rensselaer himself remained in Holland, but directed the affairs of the colony through a manager or agent. He appears to have resigned in 1631 as a director of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, but he and his party retained sufficient influence to obtain the appointment of Bastiaen Jansz Crol, the commis at Fort Orange and the agent of the patroon, as Director General of New Netherland in place of Peter Minuyt. This office Crol held from March, 1632, to April, 1633, when he was supplanted by the accession of Wouter Van Twiller.

In July, 1632, Kiliaen, in the exercise of his authority, created for his colony a judicial system by the appointment of Rutger Hendricksz van Soest, as schout, and five schepens, but there is some doubt whether these officers ever took office and whether Court was ever held in the colony before the arrival of Jacob Albertsz Planck from Edam, who arrived in April, 1634, on the ship "de Eendracht" and was schout, commis, precursor and distiller. He was authorized to choose three schepens. He laid out two new farms and built a new sawmill and grist mill.

(To be continued)

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Rensselaer sent out farm-
mechanics, artisans and
obtained some from the
horses and sheep were
as wagons and imple-
d out and operated. Van
remained in Holland, but
of the colony through 2
He appears to have re-
director of the Amsterdam
t India Company, but he
ed sufficient influence to
ment of Bastiaen Jansz
t Fort Orange and the
as Director General of
place of Peter Minnyt.
d from March, 1632, to
was supplanted by the
Van Twiller.

en, in the exercise of his
or his colony a judicial
ntment of Rutger Men-
s schout, and five schep-
ne doubt whether these
fice and whether Court
te colony before the ar-
tsz Planck from Edam,
1, 1634; on the ship "de
schout, commis prece-
He was authorized to
s. He laid out two new
y sawmill and grist mill.

(continued)



DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. II.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1923

No. 1

DINNER OF POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT

The thirty-third annual dinner of the Poughkeepsie District Members, in commemoration of the Relief of the Siege of Leyden, was held on October 3, 1923, at 7:30 P. M., at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The following were present: Norman L. R. Deyo, William A. Dutcher, Dr. J. W. Poucher, Franklyn J. Poucher, Barnard D. Van Kleeck, Dr. John Henry Dingman, Dr. Clifford Alexander Crispell, Mark G. Du Bois and Frank Hasbrouck, all of Poughkeepsie; Bruyn Hasbrouck, Abram Philip Le Fevre, Clarence H. Woolsey and Jay Le Fevre, all of New Paltz; Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Modena; E. Covert Hulst, Flushing, N. Y.; Ross Hasbrouck, Palisade, N. J.; President De Witt Van Buskirk, Bayonne, N. J. and Secretary Frederic R. Keator, New York. A silent toast was drunk to the memory of I. Reynolds Adriance, Jesse Elting and Dr. J. Wilson Dingman, deceased members, who were present at last year's Poughkeepsie Dinner. Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Vice-President for Dutchess County, presiding as toastmaster, after his own introductory remarks, called upon President Van Buskirk, Judge Hasbrouck, Mark G. Du Bois and Secretary Keator to speak.

NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Oct. 12, 1905—Gordon Grant Brinckerhoff	June 22, 1923
Mar. 9, 1911—Edward N. Terwilliger	Aug. 23, 1923
Mar. 28, 1869—Albert James Myer	Sept. 21, 1923

ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on October 11, 1923, the following were elected as members of the Society:

June 19, 1923—Henry Reed Van Deusen, Attorney-at-law, 420 Quincy Avenue, Scranton, Pa. By James Albert Lansing and Frederic R. Keator.

August 1, 1923—Raymond Ladd Wyckoff,

Broker, 269 Broad Street, Keyport, N. J. By Gilbert Taylor Van Mater and Arthur S. Van Buskirk.

July 25, 1923—Harvey Wynkoop, Hardware, 207 West 102nd Street, New York, N. Y. By H. G. Outwater and Edgar Zabriskie.

July 1, 1923—Arthur Ray Van Tassell, Hardware, 802 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J. By De Witt Van Buskirk and Frederic R. Keator.

September 15, 1923—Wyllis Vincent Van Metre, Merchant, 505 Fifth Street, Marietta, Ohio. By James N. Vander Veer and Frederic R. Keator.

September 23, 1923—Peres Brokaw Polhemus, Contractor, 60 Westfield Avenue E, Roselle Park, N. J. By Elmer S. Garretson and William H. Dutcher.

October 2, 1923—Edward Nicholas Clopper, Social Worker, 4254 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. By Loui A. Lent and Frederic R. Keator.

October 2, 1923—Joseph Elting Sloat, Station Agent, Norwood, N. J. By James de la Montanye and Teunis A. Haring.

October 2, 1923—Peres Garretson Polhemus, Contractor, 211 Fourth Avenue E, Roselle, N. J. By Elmer S. Garretson and William H. Dutcher.

October 4, 1923—Edward Howard Suydam, Illustrator, 1305 71st Avenue, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. By Frederic R. Keator and John de Camp Van Etten.

October 6, 1923—Charles Rutan Van Etten, Engineer, 888 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Irving T. Bush and Tunis G. Bergen.

October 8, 1923—Enderse Gross Van Hoesen (Son), Orchardist, Mesa, Adams County, Idaho. By Charles H. Wiltsie and Radcliffe Heermance.

October 8, 1923—Mynderse Gross Van Hoesen (Son), Orchardist, Mesa, Adams County, Idaho. By Charles H. Wiltsie and Radcliffe Heermance.

October 9, 1923—Reginald Vanderveer Bergen (Son), Clerk, 689 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By John Bergen and John L. Vanderveer.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK
734 Broadway
Bayonne, N. J.

Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR
90 West Street
New York

Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK
181 Montague Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENDOWMENT FUND

In the first issue of "De Halve Maen" appeared a plea for bequests to the Society, with a list of some of the purposes for which money is needed, which cannot be spared from the treasury. The Treasurer's Report at the last Annual Meeting showed that the principal of the Society is invested in bonds having a par value of \$11,300. These bonds (with the exception of one Kingdom of Netherland, 6 per cent.) are all 4 and 4 1/4 per cent. issues. The yearly income from investments is shown in the report to be \$450.49; from initiation fees, \$270; from annual dues, \$8,347; life memberships, \$200. Space does not permit a statement here of the disbursements, but anyone who has perused the Annual Reports of the Treasurer knows that the affairs of the Society are administered with strict economy and that, even with dues increased since the war from \$5 to \$8, its income is barely sufficient for its operation and certainly not sufficient for it to undertake any of the special pieces of work for which from time to time it finds opportunity and which are of very real importance. In keeping with its dignity and position in the community its income should be ample for all of its appropriate purposes. When we consider the resources of some of the other patriotic societies we realize that our funds are comparatively small, although we must remember that in point of foundation we are young as compared with such societies. For example, the New England Society, organized in 1805, has today invested funds having a par value of \$185,000.

President Van Buskirk has suggested that the time is ripe for the creation of an endowment fund of \$100,000 or more, to be secured from the members and friends of the Society. We hope that the suggestion will meet with approval and that the project will have the united support of the members.

BOOKS

Donations of genealogical works, family histories, histories of towns, counties and localities are respectfully solicited for the Library of the Society. Please communicate with the Secretary to avoid duplication.

YEAR BOOK

The Year Book for 1922-1923 is now being printed, and the Secretary believes that it will be finished and ready to send to members in February. It will contain another instalment of the Albany Church Records in place of a report of the banquet speeches, space not permitting the publication of both. The book will be sent to members not in arrears in their dues.

OUTSTANDING FIGURES OF NEW NETHERLAND

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer

(Continued from July number)

In 1639, the patroon, being dissatisfied with Planck's administration of his duties, committed the judicial and business matters pertaining to the offices of schout and commis, to three commissioners, Arent van Culler, Pieter Cornelisz Van Munnickendam and Cornelis Teunisz van Breuckelen, who officiated until 1641, when Adriaen van der Donck took office as schout, serving until 1646. In 1646 Nicolaes Coorn succeeded van der Donck, being supplanted in 1648 by Brant van Slichtenhorst.

Kiliaen van Rensselaer died in 1646 at Amsterdam. His estate descended to his eldest son, Johannes, who, being a minor, was placed under the guardianship of Johannes van Welij and Wouter van Twiller. The second patroon, like his father, never came to this country, but sent Jan Baptist van Rensselaer, his brother, as his representative. Jan Baptist retired in 1658 and was succeeded in the management by his brother, Jeremias, who died in 1674 at Rensselaerswyck. The latter built the first Van Rensselaer manor house in 1660, bringing from Holland massive and elaborately carved furniture, much silver plate and portraits of his ancestors. The patroon's representative resided there with his tenantry, maintaining the authority of a landed lord in Europe. (See frontispiece of Year Book for 1905 for picture.) Jeremias took the oath of allegiance to the Duke of York in 1664, when the English took possession of New Netherland and was left in possession of the colony and not interfered with by the English in his administration of its affairs. The colony was erected into a manor and governed according to English rule, Van Rensselaer being confirmed in the largest number of his rights and privileges.

Jeremias was succeeded by Kiliaen, son of his brother Johannes, who became first lord of the manor and third patroon. Kiliaen died without issue and was succeeded by Jeremias' son, Kilian, second lord of the manor, who was born in Rensselaerswyck in 1662 and died there in 1719. He as an officer of militia and a magistrate, represented the manor in the Assembly, 1693-1704 and was a member of the Council. In 1705 he conveyed Claverack or the "lower manor" to his brother Hendrick. He married Maria, daughter of Stephen Van Cortlandt.

Kiliaen's grandson, Stephen, inherited the manor, removed the old manor house and in 1765 built the second Van Rensselaer mansion. He had the title of Seventh Patroon.

NEW YORK ORK

OR Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK
131 Montague Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENDING FIGURES OF NEW NETHERLAND

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer

(continued from July number)

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drik Maria, daughter of Ste-
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old manor house and in
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the title of Seventh Patroon.

He married Catherine Livingston, daughter
of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declara-
tion of Independence. Their son, Stephen,
eighth patroon, was born in 1765 and died in
1839. He married Margaret, daughter of
General Philip Schuyler. His eldest son,
Stephen, the last patroon, was born in 1789
and died in 1868. During the anti-rent trou-
bles in 1839 he sold great areas of his lands
and at his death the manor passed away from
his descendants.

THE FOUR MOST CONSPICUOUS AMERICANS OF DUTCH BIRTH OR DESCENT

Petrus Stuyvesant, 1602-1682. Soldier,
Governor of Curaçao, Director-General of
New Netherland.

Philip Schuyler, 1733-1804. Officer of New
York Colonial troops in last French and
Indian War, Boundary Commissioner for
New York, Member of Colonial Assembly
from Albany, Delegate from Colony of New
York to Continental Congress, Major Gen-
eral of Continental forces in the Revolu-
tion, Representative in Congress from State
of New York, Senator in the Legislature of
New York, Chairman of Board of Commis-
sioners for Indian Affairs, Surveyor General
of the State, Member of Council of Ap-
pointment of State, United States Senator
from New York.

Martin Van Buren, 1782-1862. Attorney-
at-law of State of New York, Surrogate of
Columbia County, New York, State Sen-
ator, Attorney General of the State, Regent
of the University of New York, United
States Senator from New York, Member of
Convention to revise State constitution, Gov-
ernor of New York, Secretary of State of
United States, Minister to Great Britain,
Vice-President, eighth President of the
United States.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919. Member
of Assembly, State of New York, Ranch-
man, Member of National Civil Service
Commission, President of Board of Police
Commissioners of City of New York, Assis-
tant Secretary of the Navy, Colonel in
Spanish-American War, Governor of New
York, Vice-President, twenty-fifth President
of the United States, Hunter, Explorer, Nat-
uralist, Author.

The Immigrant Progenitors of the Above

Of Petrus Stuyvesant—Himself the immi-
grant.

Of Philip Schuyler — Philip Pietersen
Schuyler and his brother David came from
Amsterdam and were among the early set-
tlers of Beverwyck (Albany). Col. Philip
Pieterse, the better known of the two
brothers, arrived about 1650. He was a
merchant and trader in Beverwyck and a
farmer, residing on a bouwery at the Flats
near Beverwyck, below the present village
of West Troy. He was also in 1655 and
subsequently a commissaris or magistrate at

Fort Orange and an officer of the church.
In addition, he was a delegate to the Mo-
hawk Indians, 1655; a Captain, 1667; Com-
missioner of Albany, 1678; and Vice-Director
or Deputy under Governors Stuyvesant and
Nicolls. He owned several dwellings in Al-
bany, where he lived at different periods.
When the first church in Beverwyck was
erected in 1656 he presented a window
stained with his coat of arms. When this
church was demolished in 1806 this window
was among the few which were preserved.
He married, at Albany, on December 12(22),
1650, Margareta, daughter of Brant Aertse
Van Slichtenhorst, from Nykerck, province
of Gelderland, who was appointed resident
director of the Conolly of Rensselaerswyck
in 1646, arrived 1648 and served until 1652.
Philip Pieterse died in his house in Albany,
May 9, 1683/4, and his wife in 1711. He
was buried on May 11th in the church. He
is usually recognized as the ancestor of
most of the Schuylers of Albany and vicini-
ty. He had a large family. His son, Pieter
Philipsen, was also a merchant and was the
first mayor of the city of Albany, 1686-1694.
Other sons, Brant and Arent, resided in
New York. His youngest son, Johannes,
was a trader, held a captain's commission in
1690, at the age of twenty-two years, and
led an expedition into Canada. He had
great influence with the Indians and was
also mayor of Albany 1703-1706.

Authorities: Collections on the History of
Albany (1871), Munsell, p. 162. N. Y.
Gen. & Biog. Rec., Vol. 5, pp. 60 et
seq. N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., Vol. 1,
p. 3. Van Rensselaer Bowier Mss.
(1908), pp. 838, 841.

Of Martin Van Buren—Cornelis Maessen,
either a native of or an emigrant from the
village of Buren, in the Province of Gelder-
land, Holland. He sailed for New Nether-
land in the summer of 1631 in the ship
"Rensselaerswyck," accompanied by his wife,
Catalyntje Martense, and at least one child,
a son named Marten, who later deposed
that he was born at Houten, a village not
far from Buren. Another son, Hendrik, is
supposed to have been born on the voyage.
The family settled on a farm leased from
Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, on the east side of
the Hudson River, a little below Greenbush,
at a place called Papsknee. Both Cornelis
Maessen and his wife died in 1648 and were
buried on the same day. Teunis Dirksen
(Van Vechten) and Cornelis Teunissen
(Bos) were trustees of his estate and guard-
ians of his children in 1657. The estate con-
sisted in part of property in New York City
described as "A house and plantation at the
North River on the Island of Manhattan
next to Wouter Van Twiller and Thomas
Hall." This farm was purchased of Volkert
Evertsen, October 24, 1646, and afterward
sold by the trustees to the Hon. Rutger
Jacobsen, a magistrate of Beverwyck (Al-
bany), for fifteen hundred guilders, or about
six hundred dollars. It was located between
the present Christopher and 14th Streets,
with boundaries very near to those streets,
and probably having a North River front-

age. In "The Autobiography of Martin Van Buren," the author says: "My family was from Holland, without a single intermarriage with one of different extraction from the time of the arrival of the first emigrant to that of the marriage of my eldest son, embracing a period of over two centuries and including six generations. I spent a few weeks in Holland, after the abrupt close of my brief mission to England in 1832, and was very kindly received by the King, William I. He informed me that a gentleman of my name was at one time Minister of Foreign Affairs under one of his ancestors; that the name was derived from the town of Buren, in the neighborhood of Utrecht, which was formerly an earldom, and from which, by the marriage of one of his forefathers, he derived one of his present titles—that of Count Buren. Of the fact which he suggested that my family was from the same stock I have neither knowledge or belief, or, I may add, concern, nor do I feel any temptation to claim family relationship with a branch of the Van Burens of Holland, as the family is literally extinct, even though its head had the honor of connecting her name with that of Nassau."

Authorities: Collections on the History of Albany (1871), Munsell, p. 177. N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., Vol. 28, pp. 123 et seq. Annual Report of American Historical Association for 1918, Vol. II, pp. 9, 10.

Of Theodore Roosevelt—Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt. He was, apparently, short in stature, since he is referred to generally, in the records, as Klein Klaasje (Little Claes), or Cleyen Claesjen and Coleyn Claesie. He may have been the Kleintjen who underwent a short captivity among the South River Indians about 1616, during an exploring expedition. He appears in the records in 1638 in an action heard by the Council of New Netherland at Fort Amsterdam, the case being settled. His wife was sometimes referred to as Jannetje Samuels, and sometimes as Jannetie Thomas. Her father's name was probably Thomas Samuels. One of their children, Nicolaes, baptized at New Amsterdam on October 2, 1658, became the ancestor of the American Roosevelt family. Claes Martens became a farmer, his farm being located back of Stuyvesant's bouwery, at present somewhere between Broadway and the East River, near Tenth Street, in the City of New York. He died about 1658, and his wife in 1660. His son Nicolaes was brought up by a foster mother, Metje Grevenraet, to whom he had been entrusted by his guardians. At the age of twenty-four he married Hillette Jans Kunst of Albany, and shortly after his marriage removed to Kingston, where he was living as late as the census of September 1, 1689, where his name is registered as "Claes Roosinvelt." Not long afterward he returned to New York, where he was a miller and bolter. His mill is thought to have been at the "Fresh Water," which may be the reason that the Roosevelt Street of today, which lies near the bed of this former stream, is so named.

From The New Netherland Register, by Dingman Versteeg, Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 8 et seq.

THE HISTORIC MINISTRY OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH

Domines of the church in New Amsterdam and New York from 1628 to 1812:

Jonas Michaelius, 1628 to 1633(?).
Everardus Bogardus, 1633 to 1647.
Johannes Backerus, 1647 to 1649.
Johannes Megapolensis, 1649 to 1670.
Samuel Drisius, 1652 to 1673.
Samuel Megapolensis, 1664 to 1668.
Wilhelmus Van Nieuwenhuysen, 1671 to 1681.

Henricus Selyns, 1682 to 1701.
Gualterus Du Bois, 1699 to 1751.
Henricus Boel, 1713 to 1754.
Johannes Ritzema, 1744 to 1784.
Lambertus De Ronde, 1751 to 1784.
Archibald Laidlie, 1764 to 1779.
John H. Livingston, 1770 to 1810.
William Linn, 1785 to 1805.
Gerardus A. Kuypers, 1788 to 1833.
John N. Abeel, 1795 to 1812.

Domines of the church in Rensselaerswyck and Albany from 1642 to 1812:

Johannes Megapolensis, 1642 to 1649.
Wilhelmus Grasmeir, 1651 to 1652.
Gideon Schaats, 1652 to 1694.
Nicholas Van Rensselaer, 1675 to 1677.
Godfreyus Dellius, 1683 to 1699.
Johannes Petrus Nucella, 1698 to 1700 (supply).

Johannes Lydius, 1700 to 1709.
Gualterus Du Bois, 1710 (occasional supply).

Petrus Vas, 1711 (occasional supply).
Petrus Henricus Van Driessen, 1712 to 1738.

Cornelis Van Schie, 1733 to 1744.
Theodorus Frelinghuysen, 1745 to 1759.
Eilardus Westerlo, 1760 to 1790.
John H. Livingston, 1776 to 1779 (supply).
John Bassett, 1787 to 1804.
John B. Johnson, 1796 to 1802.
John M. Bradford, 1805 to 1820.

Domines of the church in Esopus and Kingston from 1660 to 1812:

Harmanus Blom, 1660 to 1667.
Petrus Tesschenmaeker, 1675 to 1676 (supply).

Laurentius Van Gaasbeeck, 1678 to 1680.
Johannes Weecksteen, 1681 to 1687.
Laurentius Van den Bosch, 1687 to 1689.
Johannes Petrus Nucella, 1695 to 1704.
Henricus Beys, 1705 to 1708.
Petrus Vas, 1710 to 1756.
George Wilhelmus Mancius, 1732 to 1762.
Harmanus Meyer, 1763 to 1772.
George J. L. Doll, 1775 to 1808.
John Gosman, 1808 to 1835.

References: Records of Reformed Dutch Church, New York. Manual of the Reformed Church in America (1902), by Edward T. Corwin. The Annals of Albany (1869), by Joel Munsell, Vol. I, p. 88. History of Kingston, N. Y. (1888), by Marius Schoonmaker.

Netherland Register, by
rsteeg, Vol. I, No. 1, pp.

MINISTRY OF THE D PROTESTANT H CHURCH

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k from 1628 to 1812:

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dus, 1633 to 1647.
us, 1647 to 1649.
olensis, 1649 to 1670.
1652 to 1673.
ensis, 1664 to 1668.
Nieuvenhuysen, 1671 to

1682 to 1701.

is, 1699 to 1751.

1713 to 1754.

a, 1744 to 1784.

onde, 1751 to 1784.

, 1764 to 1779.

on, 1770 to 1810.

85 to 1805.

pers, 1788 to 1833.

1795 to 1812.

church in Rensselaerswyck

1642 to 1812:

olensis, 1642 to 1649.

neer, 1651 to 1652.

1652 to 1694.

nselsaer, 1675 to 1677.

is, 1683 to 1699.

Nucella, 1698 to 1700 (sup-

1700 to 1709.

ois, 1710 (occasional sup-

(occasional supply).

Van Driessen, 1712 to

ie, 1733 to 1744.

ghuysen, 1745 to 1759.

o, 1760 to 1790.

on, 1776 to 1779 (supply).

37 to 1804.

, 1796 to 1802.

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Gaasbeeck, 1678 to 1680.

steen, 1681 to 1687.

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Nucella, 1695 to 1704.

705 to 1708.

to 1756.

us Mancius, 1732 to 1762.

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08 to 1835.

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DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. II.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1924

No. 2

KINGSTON DINNER DECEMBER 15, 1923

At the Eagle Hotel, Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday evening, December 15, 1923, the Trustees of the Society and the members living in Ulster County met at a dinner arranged by the Trustees for the purpose of discussing the institution of an Ulster County branch of the Society. The following persons were present: *Members*—President, De Witt Van Buskirk; Treasurer, Charles L. Schenck; Secretary, Frederic R. Keator; Trustees, Tunis G. Bergen, Edward De Witt, Frank Hasbrouck, Henry D. Lott, James S. Polhemus, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, William A. Simonson, John de C. Van Etten, John E. Van Nostrand; Vice-President for Kings County, Walter M. Meserole; Vice-President for Ulster County, William J. Turck; Judge A. T. Clearwater, Edward De Witt, Jr., Dr. Fenton B. Turck, Theodore Brink, Charles C. Ten Broeck, Byron J. Terwilliger, Myron S. Teller, Bruyn Hasbrouck, Abram P. Lefevre, Perry Deyo, Clarence H. Woolsey, Philip H. Du Bois, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Amos Van Etten, Henry B. Lefever, Clarence A. Hendricks, Dr. Cornelius Van Dyke Hasbrouck. *Non-Members*—Rev. Lucas Boeve, Willis G. Nash, Frank Van Anden, E. Otis Van Aken, H. L. Van Deusen, Joel Brink, Augustus H. Van Buren, C. W. Winne, George W. Van Anden, Jr., John B. Stekelee, Geo. J. Schryver.

The dinner was preceded by a reception which gave those present an opportunity to become better acquainted.

MENU

Mattitucks on Half Shell
Queen Olives Table Celery
Salted Almonds
Bisque of Tomato Aux Croutons
Broiled Spanish Mackerel Maitre D'Hotel
Pommes Julienne
Sweetbreads Glasse with Mushrooms
Roast Maryland Turkey
With Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Junc Green Peas

Fruit Salad with Mayonnaise Dressing
Pineapple Ice Cream
Macaroons Lady Fingers
Cheese and Crackers
Demi Tasse

Vice-President Turck, presiding as toastmaster, introduced the speakers of the evening. President De Witt Van Buskirk spoke of the great desire which the Trustees had for an Ulster County branch of the Society by reason of their interest in the Dutch history of the county and the importance to the Society of occupying this field so filled with Dutch tradition. Charles L. Schenck, Treasurer, spoke of the success attained by the Long Island branch and of the benefit derived, not only by the general society because of the increase in membership which resulted, but by the members of the branch itself. Frederic R. Keator, Secretary, reviewed the history of Kingston from its settlement by the Dutch, and dwelt upon the important role it played in the Revolution and in the foundation of the State of New York. Walter M. Meserole, Vice-President for Kings County, outlined the structure of the Long Island branch and spoke glowingly of what it had accomplished. Judge Frank Hasbrouck gave an account of the Poughkeepsie district branch, which has flourished for more than thirty years, and urged the Ulster County members to set up a similar local organization. Judge A. T. Clearwater narrated the principal events in the history of Kingston from its settlement and, like the Secretary, expatiated upon the glorious part it had taken in the Revolution and the formation of the State. He then discussed the immigration problem of today and the danger from the illiteracy and low mental and physical qualities of a large percentage of such immigrants since the year 1880. Augustus H. Van Buren, introduced as the author of "Ulster County Under the Dominion of the Dutch," took issue with Judge Clearwater on the question of danger from illiteracy among immigrants and asserted that many of the immigrant founders of this country were illiterate.

At the conclusion of the speaking it was

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK 734 Broadway Bayonne, N. J.	Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR 90 West Street New York	Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK 181 Montague Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
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moved that Vice-President Turk be empowered to appoint a committee to take up the matter of forming an Ulster County branch. The motion was duly and unanimously carried. Vice-President Turk later appointed as such committee Judge A. T. Clearwater, Bruyn Hasbrouck and Martin Cantine. Before closing, the Rev. Lucas Boeve, minister of the historic old First Dutch Church, invited those present from other places, who were remaining in Kingston over Sunday, to attend the morning services at his church. A number of the out-of-town members did so.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFORMAL MEETING

The Annual Informal Meeting or Smoker of the Society was held on Monday evening, November 26, 1923, at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York, with an attendance of almost two hundred. President Van Buskirk presided. Mr. Walter M. Meserole and Mr. Joseph F. Simmons of the delegates of the Society to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, related their experiences at this celebration of the Queen's Silver Jubilee. Mrs. Joseph F. Simmons, who represented the Society of the Daughters of Holland Dames at the celebration and who was present in the balcony, was prevailed upon by President Van Buskirk to give her impressions of the Queen and did so in a charming extemporaneous talk, which was enthusiastically received by those present. Moving pictures of the principal features of the celebration taken in The Hague and Amsterdam, which Mr. and Mrs. Simmons had brought back from Holland with them and which were were exceptionally interesting, were shown.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) MEMBERS DECEMBER 11, 1923

On December 11, 1923, at the Union League Club, York Street, Jersey City, N. J., the twelfth annual meeting of the Hudson County Branch was held. The following were present: President C. G. Newkirk, J. J. Brinkerhoff, H. H. Brinkerhoff, R. H. Brinkerhoff, R. A. Coykendall, C. E. Hendrickson, J. S. Newkirk, A. P. Newkirk, H. V. Newkirk, C. P. Opdyke, R. J. Sip, D. Van Winkle, T. E. Van Winkle, H. Vreeland, C. M. Vreeland, Secretary J. W. Vreeland, R. J. Vreeland, B. T. Van Alen, J. Van Cleef, P. Van Tassell, A. Van Tassell and N. D. Wortendyke.

Letters of regret which had been received from President De Witt Van Buskirk and Secretary Frederic R. Keator were read.

The following officers were elected: Presi-

dent, J. W. Vreeland; Secretary and Treasurer, C. G. Newkirk.

A collation was served at the close of the business meeting. Mr. Daniel Van Winkle read a paper upon the history of the old Bergen Church which was enjoyed by his audience. These members then spoke informally: J. E. Hendrickson, R. A. Coykendall, J. S. Newkirk, B. T. Van Alen and H. H. Brinkerhoff.

THE LONG ISLAND BRANCH OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

The third annual meeting and dinner of the Long Island Branch was held at the Brooklyn Club, 131 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 21, 1923, at 7 p. m., with the following in attendance: *Members*—Samuel D. Collett, Walter M. Meserole, C. R. Van Etten, A. Lloyd Lott, Charles L. Schenck, Henry D. Lott, Erskine H. Lott, Fred I. Bergen, De Hart Bergen, Jaques Van Brunt, Jeremiah R. Van Brunt, John F. Berry, Willard P. Schenck, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Walter S. Rapelje, Alex. G. Brinckerhoff, Frank H. Quinby, Benj. T. Van Nostrand, Remsen Johnson, Philip A. Benson, William H. Kouwenhoven, De Witt P. Dutcher, John Bergen, Reginald V. Bergen, Charles V. Rapelje, John L. Vanderveer, Timothy I. Hubbard, Jacob I. Bergen, Louis W. Van Gaasbeck. *Guests*—Almet R. Latson, Charles R. Van Etten, Dr. Edward E. Hicks, James A. Stewart, G. Foster Smith, Van Brunt Seaman, Charles L. Livingston, guest of John L. Vanderveer and John E. Van Nostrand, Trustee; De Witt Van Buskirk, President, and Frederic R. Keator, Secretary.

At the business meeting, after the dinner had been served, the following officers were elected for one year: President, Walter M. Meserole; Vice-Presidents, Charles A. Ryder and Andrew J. Onderdonk; Secretary, De Hart Bergen; Treasurer, Henry D. Lott.

At the conclusion of the election, Walter M. Meserole, President of the Branch and Vice-President for Kings County, presiding, called upon President De Witt Van Buskirk and Secretary Frederic R. Keator, who spoke informally. The principal address of the evening was made by Almet R. Latson, Esq., of the Brooklyn Bar. Dr. Edward E. Hicks, President of the New England Society of Brooklyn, also spoke. Colored musicians entertained the company during the serving of the dinner.

NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Mar. 28, 1889—Stephen Schuyler	May 7, 1923
Dec. 7, 1888—James J. Bergen	Oct. 20, 1923
Mar. 29, 1888—Yen Eyck D. W. Vander	Nov. 30, 1923
Nov. 9, 1893—Lawrence Van Alostyne	Nov. 30, 1923
Mar. 9, 1911—Jesse H. Clute	Dec. 3, 1923

YORK

Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK
181 Montague Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ISLAND BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

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Branch was held at the Brooklyn
n Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on
223, at 7 p. m., with the fol-
lance: *Members*—Samuel D.
M. Meserole, C. R. Van Etten,
Charles L. Schenck, Henry D.
Lott, Fred I. Bergen, De-
ques Van Brunt, Jeremiah R.
ohn F. Berry, Willard P.
w J. Onderdonk, Walter S.
G. Brinckerhoff, Frank H.
Van Nostrand, Remsen John-
Benson, William H. Kouwen-
P. Dutcher, John Bergen,
gen, Charles V. Rapclje, John
Timothy I. Hubbard, Jacob I.
N. Van Gaasbeck. *Guests*—
sa, Charles R. Van Etten, Dr.
is, James A. Stewart, G. Fos-
brunt Seaman, Charles L. Liv-
of John L. Vanderveer and
Nstrand, Trustee; De Witt Van
nt, and Frederic R. Keator,

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year: President, Walter M.
Presidents, Charles A. Ryder
Onderdonk; Secretary, De
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pany during the serving of

ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the
Trustees, held on December 18, 1923, the fol-
lowing were elected as members of the
Society:

October 20, 1923—Arthur S. Van Winkle,
Banking, 23 Midland Avenue, White Plains,
N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and Henry D.
Lott.

November 21, 1923—Edmund Waterbury
Van Voorhis, Lawyer, 159 Home Avenue,
Rutherford, N. J. By William Van Wyck and
William Van Wyck.

November 27, 1923—Elliott Clarke Du Bois,
Dredging Contractor, 303 Garfield Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y. By Walter M. Meserole and
De Hart Bergen.

December 5, 1923—Tunis Eugene De Pew
(Brother), Bank Treasurer, South Broadway,
Nyack, N. Y. By Pierre H. De Pew and
Ralph Huyler De Pew.

December 15, 1923—Schuyler J. Bergen
(Brother), Member N. Y. Stock Exchange,
622-A Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By De
Hart Bergen and F. I. Bergen.

December 8, 1923—George Alfred Sleight
(Son), Vice-President of Bank, Newark, N. Y.
By Peter R. Sleight and Leon Wilson Van
Deusen.

December 17, 1923—Myron Steadman Teller
(Nephew), Architect, Kingston, N. Y. By
William J. Turck and Frederic R. Keator.

December 17, 1923—Charles Richard Van
Etten (Son), Builder, 51 Hawthorne Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and
De Witt Van Buskirk.

December 17, 1923—Howard Hawkins Van
Etten (Son), Builder, 888 Carroll Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and
De Witt Van Buskirk.

December 17, 1923—Ten Eyck De Witt
Veeder, Jr. (Son), U. S. Naval Officer, Green-
wich, Virginia. By Frederic R. Keator and J.
de C. Van Etten.

December 17, 1923—Clarence A. Hendricks
(Son), Brick Manufacturer, 202 Washington
Avenue, Kingston, N. Y. By Theodore Brink
and Charles C. Ten Broeck.

December 17, 1923—Kiliaen Van Rensselaer
(Son), Broker, 150 East 62d Street, New
York, N. Y. By Edward De Witt and Edward
De Witt, Jr.

December 18, 1923—de Witt Rapalje
(Nephew), Civil Engineer, 982 Kenyon Ave-
nue, Plainfield, N. J. By W. H. S. Demarest
and Malcolm B. Dutcher.

KINGSTON

One of the earliest Dutch settlements of
New Netherlands; during the colonial period
one of the most prominent places in the colony
of New York; the spot where the government
of the State of New York was formed and
erected and the first capital of the State—these
facts in the history of any city would be re-
garded as conferring sufficient distinction upon
it. When to them, however, must be added
the fact that Kingston and Ulster County have
retained in their population more of the origi-
nal Dutch stock and, therefore, more of their
characteristics and customs, and have also re-
tained, as we believe, more Dutch houses and

buildings of the colonial and Revolutionary
periods than any other city or county of the
states now comprised in what was New Neth-
erland, they should have for those of Dutch
blood more than ordinary interest and regard.

As early as 1614 the United New Nether-
land Co. established a fort or redoubt at the
mouth of Rondout Creek, this later name
Rondout being a corruption of the word
"redoubt." The locality was first known by
the Indian name Atharacton or Atkarkarton
and a trading post had been established there
by the East India Company shortly before the
fort was built. This locality and its subse-
quent settlement came to be known as Esopus.
In 1652 Thomas Chambers, an Englishman;
Mattys Hendrix, Christopher Davis and Johan
De Hulter left Rensselaerswyck and settled at
the Esopus, other settlers following soon until
a small colony existed. The dwellings, how-
ever, were scattered and the Indians terrorized
the settlers to such an extent that they ap-
pealed to Director-General Stuyvesant for as-
sistance, stating that they, the colonists, num-
bered some sixty or seventy people. Stuyve-
sant, with an equal number of men, proceeded
from New Amsterdam to Esopus in May, 1658.
At a conference he argued with and warned
some fifty Indian warriors and instructed the
settlers to draw together from their scattered
hamlet, form a village and build a stockade so
as to protect themselves. This was done on
the site selected by Stuyvesant, now in the
heart of Kingston, and in June, 1658, the
stockaded village of Wiltwyck was completed.
In October of that year Stuyvesant was obliged
to again return to Esopus to pacify the sav-
ages. In September, 1659, after a party of
Dutch had ruthlessly shot some Indians who
lay in a drunken stupor caused by brandy
given them by Chambers, the Indians more
than five hundred strong unsuccessfully as-
saulted the stockade and besieged it for three
weeks. Prisoners captured outside the fort
were massacred. Stuyvesant at the head of an
expedition again went to Esopus, arriving Oc-
tober 10, 1659, but returned at once on finding
the Indians had withdrawn and after strength-
ening the garrison. On November 28, 1659, he
again visited the place, seeking to make peace,
but the savages, afraid, would not meet him.
On March 18, 1660, he once more arrived at
Esopus and was again unable to confer with
the Indians, who had a few days before been
harassed by the Dutch soldiers from the fort
and were afraid to meet Stuyvesant. The lat-
ter sailing to Fort Orange issued on March
25, 1660, a declaration of war against the
Esopus Indians. This is known as the first
Esopus War. It consisted of desultory skir-
mishes. The Indians soon sought peace. On
July 9, 1660, Stuyvesant, with Martin Kregier
and Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt, arrived at
Esopus and on the 15th of July peace was
concluded at a gathering of the Indian
sachems, the Director and his advisers, the in-
terpreter and all of the inhabitants of Esopus.
By the terms agreed upon the Dutch were to
have all the land of Esopus and the Indians
were to vacate it. In August, 1659, Harmanus
Blom, a divinity student arrived from Holland.
He preached two sermons and conferred with
the Indians outside of the stockade. A church
was at once organized and the people called

NECROLOGY

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Schuyler	May 7, 1923
Bergen	Oct. 20, 1923
D. W. Veeder	Nov. 30, 1923
Van Alstyne	Nov. 30, 1923
Clute	Dec. 3, 1923

Blom to be their minister. He returned to Holland, where he was ordained, and in September, 1660, he entered upon his ministry at Esopus.

On May 16, 1661, Stuyvesant as Director-General granted a formal charter to the people of Esopus, the order reciting that he had "erected the locality into a village and given it the name of Wiltwyck, whereby it shall be called now and henceforward." The government, both judicial and administrative, was given to a board of magistrates consisting of the Schout, who presided, and three schepens or aldermen. In judicial matters appeal lay in certain cases to the Director-General and Council, to whom also administrative orders were to be submitted for approval. Roeloff Swartwout was commissioned the first schout, with Evert Pels, Cornelis Barentse Slecht and Aldert Heymans Roosa as schepens. The court first met on July 12, 1661, in Wiltwyck. About three miles inland from Wiltwyck a new settlement named "Nieuw Dorp," and later Hurley, had been begun. The residents of Esopus, fearing further hostilities by the Indians, organized a company of militia, of which Thomas Chambers was made captain. After a time, however, the militia was withdrawn, only a small contingent being left at the redoubt. The inhabitants of Wiltwyck, becoming careless, went to their work outside of the stockade, which was left unprotected. On June 7, 1663, the savages, without warning, having entered the village in a friendly way while less than a dozen men were within it, attacked the people, plundered the houses and set the village on fire. The few men within resisted until reinforcements from the fields drove the Indians out. In the massacre twelve men, four women and two children were killed, eight men wounded, four women and four children taken prisoners and twelve houses burned. At Nieuw Dorp, which was wholly destroyed, there were three men killed; one man, eight women and twenty-six children taken prisoners. Part of Wiltwyck was not burned.

The Director-General immediately sent a force of forty-two men, which arrived at Rondout on June 13 or 14, 1663. On June 16 a party of soldiers sent from Wiltwyck to the redoubt for ammunition was attacked, but after a skirmish brought their wagons safely to Wiltwyck with a loss of one man killed and six wounded. A number of Indians were slain. An expedition under Burgomaster Martin Kregier was quickly dispatched by Stuyvesant from New Amsterdam in two sloops, arriving at the redoubt on July 4 and proceeding to Wiltwyck, where preparations for war were made. A force of twenty soldiers and twelve Indians sent from Wiltwyck on July 9, 1663, against the hostile Indians near Magdalen Island killed five men and a woman and took four prisoners. The Esopus chieftain was among those killed. The Dutch lost one man killed and one bitten by a snake. An expedition of fifty-five men under Kregier, which went out on September 3, 1663, surprised and attacked an Indian fort, killing the Indian chief, Pepequanchen, fourteen warriors, four women and three children and wounding many. Three soldiers were killed and six wounded. Twenty-three Dutch prisoners were

rescued and thirteen Indian men and women were captured. The Indians were inactive during the winter of 1663-1664, and in March, 1664, all of the Company's troops were withdrawn from Wiltwyck. The militia under Captain Thomas Chambers were about one hundred in number.

On May 15, 1664, at the Council chamber in Fort Amsterdam, New Amsterdam, the sachems of several tribes, including the chiefs of the Esopus Indians, assembled with the Director-General and other Dutch officials, including Thomas Chambers of Wiltwyck, and a treaty of peace was thereupon concluded.

On August 27, 1664, New Amsterdam was surrendered by Stuyvesant to the English under Colonel Richard Nicolls, the commander of a fleet of four ships which beleaguered the city. Fort Orange and Wiltwyck surrendered soon after to Colonel Cartwright and his command, sent by Nicolls to take possession.

In September, 1665, Governor Nicolls visited Wiltwyck and placed Captain Brodhead in command of the soldiers there, as chief officer, Captain Chambers continuing in command of the militia. The municipal offices and form of government remained the same.

On October 7, 1665, at Fort James (the name the English had given to Fort Amsterdam) a treaty between the Governor and the Esopus Indians was made which extended the territory at the Esopus over which the English ruled. Captain Brodhead and his soldiers treated the Dutch settlers with great severity, imprisoning citizens for the smallest offense, such as celebrating Christmas according to the Dutch custom rather than the English. The killing of a citizen by one of the soldiers and the threat of the soldiers to burn the village added fuel to the fire. Armed resistance by the citizens threatened, but was obviated by a submission of the complaints to the Governor, who, April 16, 1667, appointed a commission of three to go to Esopus and determine the matter. The commission held hearings at Esopus for three days. Captain Brodhead was suspended from command and Sergeant Beresford succeeded him. Four burghers were convicted of riot and banished, but later were allowed to return. By the Treaty of Breda, concluded July 21, 1667, the province of New Netherland was surrendered formally by the Dutch to the English. In 1668 Colonel Francis Lovelace replaced Nicolls as governor. On September 5, 1668, Governor Lovelace went to the Esopus. While there he ordered the discharge of the garrison, the public defense to be left to the citizens. On September 9, 1669, in council, it was so ordered and a commission to regulate the affairs of Esopus and New Dorp appointed. On September 25, 1669, the name of the town was changed by the commission from Esopus and Wiltwyck to Kingston in compliment to Governor Lovelace, whose mother's family had a place at Kingston in Berkshire, England. The Commissioners located the site of a new village, named it Marbletown, after the prevailing stone found there, and called the village, theretofore known as Nieuw Dorp, Hurley, after the seat of Governor Lovelace's forebears on the Thames, England.

In March, 1670, the boundaries of the towns of Kingston, Marbletown and Hurley were

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the boundaries of the towns
Hartown and Hurley were

fixed and lots were distributed to the dis-
banded soldiers in the two new villages. On
October 16, 1672, the manor of Fox Hall was
created from the "mansion house" of that
name and land owned by Captain Thomas
Chambers, near Kingston, the patent which he
received reciting as the reason for the grant
to him his notable services during the war
against the Indians.

In 1686 Governor Dongan issued a new pat-
ent to Chambers, confirmatory of the first. On
July 30, 1673, the fort at New Amsterdam sur-
rendered to the Dutch fleet of twenty-three
vessels and the province of New York became
again a Dutch possession.

Captain Anthony Colve was made Governor-
General of the province. The name of Kings-
ton was, by order of the Council, changed to
Swanenburgh. Schout and schepens were re-
instated there and elsewhere. In February,
1674, under a treaty of peace between Great
Britain and the Netherlands, New Netherland
was restored to the British Crown, and on No-
vember 10, 1674, Governor Colve surrendered
it to Governor Edmund Andros, who imme-
diately replaced the English offices and offi-
cers at the Esopus. On the accession of Gov-
ernor Dongan on August 28, 1683, by direction
of the Duke of York, the first general assem-
bly of the representatives of the freeholders
of the province to consult with the Governor
and Council in the making of laws for the
province was called and met at Fort James,
New York, on October 17, 1683. Henry Beec-
man and William Ashford were the repre-
sentatives from Esopus. At this assembly
twelve counties were created, among them
Ulster, named for the Irish earldom of the
Duke. In all, fourteen acts were enacted and
approved by the Governor and Council.

On May 19, 1687, Governor Dongan granted
a patent of an extensive tract of land to trust-
ees named therein and their successors, as a
body corporate, for the benefit of the free-
holders and inhabitants of the town of Kings-
ton. The trustees continued to exist as a cor-
poration until 1816 when they were dissolved.
In his report to the Privy Council in 1686 the
Governor stated that the chief towns in the
province were New York, Albany and Kings-
ton at Esopus, all of the rest being country
villages.

Governor Edmund Andros visited Kingston
while en route from Albany to New York by
sloop in 1688. For a long period of years the
Albany and Schenectady frontiers were inter-
mittently harassed by attacks by the French
from Canada with their Indian allies. Ulster
County furnished its quota of troops in the
several expeditions of defense and offense
which were sent against them and which met
with varying degrees of success or failure.
Coming to the so-called "French and Indian
War," 1754-1760, we find the soldiers of Ulster
County actively participating not only in
guarding their own county borders, but in the
campaigns against Crown Point, relief of Fort
William Henry, attack on Fort Frontenac and
probably other offensive movements. Upon
the death of Lieutenant-Governor De Lancey,
on July 30, 1760, he was succeeded by Cad-
wallader Colden, senior member of the Council
and a resident of Ulster County. He removed
to the Government House at Fort George, New

York. Passing over the years immediately
preceding the Revolution, the historian records
that "nearly the entire population of Kingston
(and the same may be said of the whole coun-
ty) entered determinedly and enthusiastically
into the support of the action of the Conti-
nental and Provincial Congresses," which met
in 1774 and subsequently. The agreement to
maintain constitutional rights or articles of
general association was signed in June, 1775,
by almost all of the male inhabitants of the
county. In the town of Kingston five hundred
and sixty-five persons signed, as against only
thirty-three who refused. The Revolutionary
War having commenced the Continental Con-
gress voted to invade Canada at once, and re-
quested the province of New York to supply
four regiments to be enlisted in the Conti-
nental service for six months. The Third, or
Ulster County, Regiment, as it was called, was
raised in Ulster and Orange counties, was
commanded by Colonel James Clinton and con-
sisted of ten companies. The uniform of this
regiment consisted of a gray coat with green
cuffs and facings. The waistcoat was of
Russia drilling, long, and reaching to the hips;
the breeches were also of drilling and short to
the knee; the stockings were long, reaching to
the knee, were woolen, and of home knitting;
the shoes were low; they wore linen cravats,
and a low-crowned felt hat with a very broad
brim. The regiments were distinguished from
each other by the color of the coat and fac-
ings. Assembling at Albany these four New
York regiments in the brigade of General
Richard Montgomery were with him through-
out his Canadian campaign, and in the assault
at Quebec when he fell, mortally wounded.
They continued there during the terrible hard-
ship and suffering of the severe winter, re-
turning when the term of their enlistment ex-
pired. Throughout the war Ulster County fur-
nished its full quota of officers and troops to
the Colonial cause. In December, 1775, George
Clinton was appointed brigadier-general of the
militia of Orange and Ulster counties, consist-
ing of a brigade of four regiments from Ulster
County and five from Orange County.

The provincial convention to prepare a con-
stitution for a state government met in Kings-
ton at the court house on March 6, 1777, and
on April 20, 1777, the first Constitution of the
State of New York was adopted by the con-
vention. On April 22 it was read in front of
the court house to the assembled inhabitants
and members of the convention. A Committee
or Council of Safety of fifteen members was
formed, to have full power until the organi-
zation of the state government was completed.
The following judicial officers were appointed:
Robert R. Livingston, chancellor; John Jay,
chief justice; John S. Hobart and Robert
Yates, puisne judges; Egbert Benson, attorney
general, and these local officers: Egbert Du-
mont, sheriff; Levi Pawling, first judge; De-
rick Wynkoop, associate judge; George Clin-
ton, county clerk. At the election held the
same year George Clinton was elected first
Governor of the State and also elected Lieuten-
ant-Governor, which latter office he resigned.
He accepted the governorship, appeared before
the Council of Safety on July 30, 1777, and
took both the oath of allegiance and the oath
of office, which were administered by the pres-

ident of the Council, which at once issued a proclamation declaring him Governor.

The first court held under the Constitution was convened by Chief Justice Jay in the court house in Kingston on September 9, 1777, when a grand jury was sworn and charged. The first senate of the state met and organized at the house in Kingston of Abraham Van Gaasbeek, which still stands and is now known as the Senate House. The first assembly met and organized at the public house of Evert Bogardus, located at the northwest corner of Maiden Lane and Fair Street. Governor Clinton had his chambers at the house of his brother-in-law, Christopher Tappen, and there discharged his ordinary duties as Governor. Thus Kingston became the first capital of the State of New York.

On October 16, 1777, Kingston was burned by British troops under command of Major-General John Vaughan. The British fleet carrying about sixteen hundred men, under his command, anchored off Esopus Island on the night of October 15, and on the next morning the invading force took the American batteries or earthworks back of Ponckhockie, driving out the defenders, one hundred and fifty in number, and then marched to the village of Kingston, where they burned all of the houses and barns except one house and one barn. The church, the court house and jail were consumed. Many of the houses and these public buildings were solidly built of stone so that the walls remained standing and they were rebuilt soon after the conflagration. The court house, so restored, stood until 1817 when it was torn down and the present stone court house on the same site was completed in 1818. The present beautiful edifice of the First Dutch Church was dedicated in 1852, and is the architectural successor of the following buildings: The first church, built in 1661, within the stockade at

the northeast corner of what is now Main and Wall Streets. Constructed of logs and said to be "substantial and convenient."

It was burned on June 7, 1663, when the Esopus Indians burned the village, as previously narrated, but was rebuilt on the same site in 1667.

A church built in 1679 on the site of the first one. It was of stone, about 45x60 feet in dimensions and described as "highly finished and decorated with stained glass, coats of arms, etc." It was dedicated about January 1, 1680. In 1721, Domine Vas being minister, the church having been thoroughly repaired, a small building was added to the front, called a "doop huys," which was used as a lobby or anteroom for the entrance.

In 1753 the church was enlarged and built over. This was the church building which was burned by the British in 1777. As rebuilt after the fire it was of massive construction and remained standing until 1832. The preaching until 1809 was in Dutch.

The present bell of the church was cast in Amsterdam, Holland, and arrived in Kingston in 1794, replacing the bell which was ruined by the fire. It has been tolled for the funeral of every President of the United States, beginning with that of George Washington. In the graveyard of the church rest the remains of George Clinton, a General of the Revolution, seven times elected Governor of the State of New York and Vice-President of the United States under both Jefferson and Madison. Eighty-one persons are buried beneath the floor of the church, which was built in the ancient graveyard. In the vestibule of the church hangs a letter from General Washington to the Consistory, written when he visited Kingston in November, 1782, in acknowledgment of their address of welcome to him.

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DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. II.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1924

No. 3

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on April 7, 1924, at eight p. m., in the North Ballroom at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th Street, New York, with President De Witt Van Buskirk in the chair. After the usual reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Nominating Committee had been presented, the ticket of the Nominating Committee as printed on the notice of the meeting was duly elected, and President-elect De Witt Van Buskirk was re-installed and resumed the presidential insignia and the gavel.

Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman of the Committee on Statue of William the Silent, gave an extemporaneous oral report concerning the statue itself. He said that the statue had arrived in New York and was now, in its case, lying flat upon the grounds of the Fort Washington Collegiate Church at Fort Washington Avenue and 181st Street, this city. He gave a brief resume of his work in connection with the statue from the time he found the model in an art museum at the Hague to the time when the statue finally passed through the custom house in New York, its completion and receipt here having been delayed by the World War which postponed its casting. He said that the problem now was the selection of a site which would have the approval of the Municipal Art Commission of the city, and that he was now engaged in consideration of that phase of the matter. He mentioned several possible sites and said that the suggestions which he had received from the Trustees varied widely so that he had not as yet been able to lay before the commission a definite selection for such site; that the Commission would not select a site but would only pass upon a proposed site when submitted to them. Mr. Bergen showed a photograph of the statue taken in the foundry at Brussels, which photograph was passed through the audience.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"WHEREAS, the Hon. Frank Hasbrouck was elected a Trustee of this Society in April, 1894, and continuously served in such capacity

until his resignation in March, 1924.

"RESOLVED, that the members of The Holland Society of New York, at its annual meeting assembled, feel they should here record their appreciation of the loyal, painstaking and efficient services rendered to the Society by Judge Hasbrouck at all times, and express their profound regret that he has found it impossible to continue as Trustee;

"FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Judge Hasbrouck by the Secretary."

Upon the completion of the business session, the President asked Fenton B. Turck, M.D., member of the Committee on Meetings, to preside. Dr. Turck introduced to the Society Mr. Hamlin Garland and announced that for his achievements in American Literature the Trustees had selected him as a medallist of the Society. President Van Buskirk thereupon conferred the gold medal of the Society upon Mr. Garland, who spoke as follows:

"Honorable President and Gentlemen:

"It would be false in me to say to you that this most deeply-felt honor comes to me as a complete surprise, for your officers gave due and proper notice some weeks ago. It was a surprise at that time, but it would have been a greater surprise if anyone had foretold it forty years ago, when as a lean and dejected young Jason I came to the East seeking my literary golden fleece. I need and I appreciate your word of understanding and encouragement now, but think of what it would have meant to that shock-haired boy in Boston in 1884!

"American Literature did not know how much it was missing, or rather how much it lacked of fulfillment during those years of struggle in Boston, and in order to live I was obliged to teach. I had no hope of medals or rewards of any kind in those gray days. I graved with stubbed pen for the love of the art of writing. If my work had been ranked on its gold producing powers it would have been pay gravel of very low grade. Nevertheless I persisted toward this point—without knowing it—having almost no other interests or amusements.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK
734 Broadway
Bayonne, N. J.

Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR
90 West Street
New York

Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK
181 Montague Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"That I was not writing for pay will be evident when I tell you that I began to write on a basis of five dollars per thousand words—and didn't always get my money even at that rate. Slowly I rose to the dignity of ten dollars per thousand, which means I sold stories of six thousand words for sixty dollars. I stayed at this point for several years, then rose to fifteen dollars, and there I stuck for several years more. Even after the recognition of the chiefs of American Literature had given me a feeling of confidence in myself, I still had difficulty in making a living by my pen.

"Although I had acquired by this time a notion that I was contributing to the literature of the Middle Border (from which I came and for which I longed at times with homesick intensity), I had no conception that my work was worth a medal. I did feel that it was worth a word of encouragement—and this I got from Eastern editors and critics, but not from the people of the region to which my stories referred. For the most part Western readers left me to my solitary inkpot. I persisted in spite of them and of myself.

"The truth is I have always addressed myself to a small and scattered constituency; even today it remains relatively small and poor. However, I insist it is a most discriminating public, and by doing this I flatter myself as well as praise my readers.

"Gentlemen, I wish to be candid with you as well as fair to myself. In all that I have written I have honestly tried to delineate the life of America as I have known it and lived it, but I am an impressionist, not a realist. I make small account of how other writers see the world. I am concerned with it as it appears to me—if what I depict happens to appeal to others as true, so much the better for me. I do not take account of this as I write.

"I have never pictured the world as a place where murderers, thieves and sex-maniacs work their will. I have held the old-fashioned notion that the average man, however rough in externals, is essentially well meaning and healthy. He must be. The law of evolution takes care of this. I have painted austere pictures of farm life, but not the lives of criminals and perverts. I have had no wish to shock people. Most of us, after all, are decent fellows. We may have our rough edges, our shortcomings, but we are believers in the essential decorum of our friends and neighbors. Vice is in the world, but it does not predominate. Pain is inescapable, but in the broad outlook it is not dominant. Life for the most part is worth living.

"Furthermore, in all my books I have treated always of the possible and for the larger part of the probable in human life. I have verified my impressions of life. I have corrected my drawings by referring them back to

their sources. It is for these reasons that my work is now considered tame. For these reasons my stories of the West are read only by a loyal friend here and there, while the sublimated dime novel of the West sells in millions. My stories have the quality—so I am told—of history rather than of fiction, and this I admit is true. Perhaps that is why you are voting me this medal. I get the honor—the other fellows the money.

"Mind you, I am not complaining. Measured by the distance which lies between my chair, this table and the stool at the little lunch corner on Tremont Street where I used to breakfast—at the expense of a nickel—forty years ago, I have come a long way. Even this is nothing to boast about; it is only something to be grateful about. Forty years is a long time for any man to hold his public. I could not have come this road and held to it without the aid and comfort of just such men as you. Enough people have believed in me and supported my publishers so that I am going still, and if you will allow me to boast a little I will confess that my going is stronger today than ever in my life. I have just turned over the manuscript for 'The Pathfinder of the Middle Border,' and I have eight chapters written for the fourth volume of this series. Those four autobiographical books will form my most secure nodule on the slowly rising reef of American Literature.

"Gentlemen, your award here tonight has given me renewed courage—I shall go on with access of confidence in my work and of gratitude to the good friends who have all along applauded whatever was worth while in my words and in my books."

Mr. Garland then read from his writing the following:

"As the Border Line is fading from the earth, so the life which it subtended is vanishing. The hardest, the most significant, the most characteristic phases of our life are associated with the forest, the prairie, and the plain. The lonely pioneer, the rifleman, the trailer, the cowboy—these are the types which Europe recognized as new to history. The Boones and Crocketts, the Clarks and Pikes, have undoubtedly expressed a large part of the boldness and recklessness, as well as the profound love of freedom and of nature, which distinguished our sires from the citizens of the Old World.

"A whole world, an epic world, the land of the Middle Border is vanishing, fading, while we dream. The land of the log cabin, the country of the cayuse, the province of the trapper, the kingdom of the cow-man, are passing never to return. All this hardy and most distinctive life will soon be but a dim memory, enduring only faintly in romance, its tone and quality but feebly reflected in our verse. I cannot but feel that something buoy-

er, CHARLES L. SCHENCK
181 Montague Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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the men of this, my father's generation, the
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“The unplowed West of seventy years ago
was beautiful beyond any man's singing of it.
Its savannahs, its forests, its meadows, and
its mountains were possessed of immemorial
charm. Its rivers ran through valleys as
lovely as any on earth. Small wonder that
your sires and mine responded to the lure.

“Immersed in tumult, surrounded by strife,
deafened by the clamor of commerce, our souls
are not at peace: We all have our moments
of revolt, when the simpler life of the van-
ished past beckons appealingly: when the rude
and simple daily walk of our grandsires seems
better worth while than all our furious striv-
ing. In such moments the forest calls and the
stream allures.

“The trail leads away to shadow-dappled
glades. It offers the cabin and sweet sleep. It
recalls the heroism, the simplicity, and the
sanity of our grandsires. It enables us to over-
take the things vanishing, to listen to the creak
of the latchstring, to bend to the rude fire-
place, and to blow again upon the embers, gray
with ashes, till a flame springs up and shadows
of mournful beauty dance upon the wall.

“Have you seen sunsets so beautiful that
your heart ached to see them die? So my
heart aches to see the forests destroyed, the
flowery meadows burned black by the plow,
the mountain streams despoiled. In my veins
runs the blood of the pioneer, the hunter, the
trailer. I would restore every hill stream to
its former beauty, if I could. I would carry
forward noble sign and symbol of the past, in
order that the children of the future shall not
be deprived of any part of their nation's in-
spiring story.

“I here making acknowledgment to the trail
and the trail-makers. They have taught me
much. I have lifted the latchstring of the
lonely cabin and broken bread with the Sioux
and the Cheyenne. I know the varied voices
of the coyote, the wizard of the mesas. I have
thrilled to the solemn call of herons, and the
mocking laughter of the loon. The lynx, the
puma, the wildcat, have crossed my trail. I
recall the outlines of a hundred lovely lakes,
and the odor of pine and fir and poplar steals
upon me like a spell. The trail has strung
upon it, as upon a thread of silk, opalescent
dawns and saffron sunsets. My camping-places
return musical with gold and amber waterfalls.
The deer, the cony, and the eagle have spoken
to me, and the dim, cold lights of northern
woods have taught me patience and resolution.
The hunter, the cowboy, the red man, have
been my companions and my tutors; and what
they have given me I hold with jealous hand.

“There is this comfort, this revenge; as the
axemen vanish, as the trailers fold their tents
and steal away, their forms loom ever larger
in our song. Who shall estimate the wealth
of shadow, the fund of poetry, the splendor of
romance, which the pathfinders, both red and
white, have bequeathed to us? Without them
our maps would be barren of suggestion, their
nomenclature bald and prosaic. We thrust the
red hunter from his lands, but he gave us an

epic. We harried him from sea to sea, but he
left us a thousand beautiful names of hill and
peak and stream. He is mouldering in the
earth, but Wauchusett, and Monadnock, An-
droskoggin and Penobscot endure.

“Our material pioneering is done, but as we
look back along the trail, already dim in the
gloaming of the past, we see the campfires
sparkle. We hear the call, ‘Hello, the house!’
and catch the hearty answer, ‘Come in,
stranger!’ We see the white-topped prairie
schooners slowly toiling through the river beds,
and we thrill to the power and significance of
these bordermen now almost gone. Dark and
bloody as those days sometimes were—and the
ferocity was by no means all on the side of
the red man—they were days of hardihood, of
action, of self-sacrifice.

“I am glad that I was born early enough to
catch the dying echoes of those songs, to bask
in the light of those fires.”

At the conclusion of Mr. Garland's reading a
collation was served.

SECOND KINGSTON DINNER

To celebrate the establishment of the Ulster
County branch of the Society, a dinner of the
Society was held on Saturday evening, May
24th, 1924, at the Eagle Hotel, Kingston, N. Y.
The following were present: *Members*—Presi-
dent, De Witt Van Buskirk; Secretary, Fred-
eric R. Keator; Trustee, Edward De Witt;
Vice-President for Ulster County, William J.
Turck; Judge A. T. Clearwater, Judge G. D. B.
Hasbrouck, Judge Frank Hasbrouck, Dr.
Charles K. Winne, Jr., Philip Elting, B. T. Van
Alen, E. Covert Hulst, Theodore F. Lozier,
Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Charles C. Ten Broeck,
Ralph D. Clearwater, Theodore Brink, Myron
S. Teller, Thomas L. Van Norden, Willard
Baker, John G. Demarest, John J. Bogert,
Byron J. Terwilliger, Clarence A. Hendricks,
Amos Van Etten, Charles F. Van Inwegen,
Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Joseph Deyo, Ed-
ward Y. Lefevre, Perry Deyo, C. H. Woolsey,
Philip H. Du Bois, Bruyn Hasbrouck, B. B.
Van Sickle, Louis Dewitt Lefevre, H. Bowman
Lefever, Abram E. Jansen, Edward De Witt,
Jr., and William G. DeWitt, 2nd. *Non-Mem-
bers*—Rev. Lucas Boevé, Joel Brink, E. O. Van
Aken, Harold Osterhoudt, C. Howard Oster-
houdt, Hubert Brink, George H. Bessey, John
D. L. Montanye, F. J. R. Clarke, R. E. Du
Bois, Fred Deyo, Samuel S. Brown, N. H. Van
Etten, Walter P. Crane, Ernest Lefevre, Gerow
Van Wyck.

William J. Turck, Vice-President for Ulster
County, presided. The speakers were: Presi-
dent De Witt Van Buskirk, Judge A. T. Clear-
water, Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Judge Frank
Hasbrouck, Dr. Charles K. Winne, Jr., Philip
Elting and Secretary Frederic R. Keator.

On Sunday morning many of those present
attended in a body the services at the First
Reformed Dutch Church and the memorial
exercises in the churchyard afterwards, after
which the members motored to Hurley, Mar-
bletown, Stone Ridge and around the Ashokan
reservoir, stopping at Watson Hollow Inn,
where the local members gave a complimentary
luncheon to the out-of-town members and
ladies.

MENU

Tomato Soup
Olives Radishes
Roast Lamb, Caper Sauce
Potatoes
Spinach Carrots
Cheese Salad
Watson Hollow Inn Pudding
Coffee

After luncheon, motoring was resumed, the party scattering in all directions to enjoy the varied mountain scenery, as the day was fine.

WARNING OF IMPOSTOR

The members are advised to be on the lookout for an old man who has personally visited a number of members and obtained money from them on the recital of his story that he is a native Hollander (which he probably is, because he has the appearance and accent of one) without money or work and in need of money to get to a distant city where he has friends. He usually says that his surname is the same as that of the person to whom he appeals, except that his own is the original Dutch spelling. He is tall, thick set, ruddy complexion, smooth shaven, white hair. He has lately been operating in New Jersey after duping New York members.

JOINT MEETING OF TRUSTEES AND VICE-PRESIDENTS, MAY 8, 1924

On May 8, 1924, at the Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York, the annual joint meeting of the Trustees and Vice-Presidents of the Society was held. Those present were: President, De Witt Van Buskirk; Trustees, William L. Brower, Frederic R. Keator, Henry D. Lott, Walter M. Meserole, James S. Polhemus, Charles L. Schenck, Francis I. Vander Beek, John de C. Van Etten, and John E. Van Nostrand; Vice-Presidents, William L. Brower, New York County; Walter M. Meserole, Kings County; Charles A. Ryder, Queens County; Mark G. Du Bois, Dutchess County; Charles E. Simonson, Richmond County; William J. Turck, Ulster County; Walter L. Suydam, Suffolk County; Pierre H. De Pew, Rockland County; Ross Hasbrouck, Bergen County, N. J.; Edward M. Van Buren, Union County, N. J.; Samuel V. Hoffman, Morris County, N. J.; Rev. Dr. William Harman Van Allen, New England.

After the business of the evening, supper was served at small tables.

THE SHIP HALF MOON

In April Governor Smith signed a bill passed by the Legislature which, while retaining title in the state, gave to the city of Cohoes, N. Y., possession of the vessel, "The Half Moon," replica of the craft in which Henry Hudson in 1609 sailed up the Hudson River. The vessel has been anchored in Popolopen Creek, near Bear Mountain, on the Hudson, since the conclusion of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in 1909 and, through lack of upkeep, had fallen into disrepair. Various cities and organizations—among them this Society—have latterly interested themselves in the disposition which should be made of the vessel, but without sufficient unanimity to secure any result. Cohoes, located near where the original ship terminated

its exploration of the River, bore the expense of repairing and moving the model and has now become its permanent haven.

NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Mar. 13, 1913—Nicholas G. Vrseland	Sept. 4, 1923
Mar. 12, 1908—Alfred J. Van Riper	Oct. 24, 1923
Mar. 30, 1887—Judah B. Voorhees	Dec. 27, 1923
Apr. 30, 1885—Montgomery R. Schuyler	Jan. 1, 1924
Jan. 7, 1892—Amos C. Van Gaasbeek	Jan. 17, 1924
Apr. 6, 1886—Edward W. Ditmars	Jan. 23, 1924
Mar. 9, 1916—Rt. Rev. Frederic W. Keator	Jan. 31, 1924
Dec. 10, 1903—Cornelius V. D. Hasbrouck	Jan. 31, 1924
Mar. 9, 1911—William H. Vedder	Jan. 1924
Mar. 19, 1887—Frank B. Conover	Feb. 2, 1924
Mar. 14, 1912—Wyckoff Van Siclen	Feb. 16, 1924
Dec. 13, 1907—Sidney S. Schuyler	Feb. 22, 1924
Rt. Rev. Frederic W. Keator was Vice-President for the Pacific Coast from 1920 until his death.	

ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on March 13, 1924, the following were elected as members of the Society:

February 13, 1924—Samuel Adams Coykendall, Broker, 1309 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Walter M. Meserole and Cornelius H. Tiebout, Jr.

February 13, 1924—William Ellis Coykendall, Insurance Broker, 190 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Walter M. Meserole and Cornelius H. Tiebout, Jr.

February 19, 1924—Pieter Coeymans Vosburgh (Son), with Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, 13 Lenox Place, Staten Island, N. Y. By Royden W. Vosburgh and C. E. Simonson.

February 9, 1924—Howard Stelle Fitz Randolph, Salesman, 231 Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y. By Frederic R. Keator and Elias Warner Dusenberry.

January 14, 1924—Lewis Buckley Stillwell, Consulting Engineer, Lakewood, N. J. By Tunis G. Bergen and Frederic R. Keator.

January 14, 1924—Richard Stillwell, Student, Lakewood, N. J. By Tunis G. Bergen and Frederic R. Keator.

February 27, 1924—John Phillips Van Huyck, Paper Salesman, 11 Orchard Place, Ridgewood, N. J. By Herbert S. Ackerman and Frederick H. Bogert.

March 4, 1924—William Samuel Verplanck, Associate Manager, Ives & Myrick, 54 Daily Street, Nutley, N. J. By A. P. Newkirk and J. S. Newkirk.

March 5, 1924—Cortelyou Ladd Simonson (Son), Student, 42 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, N. Y. By C. E. Simonson and Frederic R. Keator.

March 10, 1924—William Henry Vosburgh (Son), Real Estate, 154 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, N. Y. By Royden W. Vosburgh and C. E. Simonson.

March 11, 1924—Albert Outwater Bogert, Real Estate, 125 Fairmount Road, Ridgewood, N. J. By Richard Outwater and William D. Blauvelt.

March 12, 1924—Irvin Cadmus, Manager, United Fruit Co., 107 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J. By De Witt Van Buskirk and Frederic R. Keator.

March 12, 1924—Edwin Morgan Van Dyck (Son), Chemist, 1302 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By D. W. Banta and Frederic R. Keator.

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DE HALVE MAEN

Published quarterly by The Holland Society of New York

Vol. II.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1924

No. 4

ANNUAL BANQUET

The Thirty-ninth Annual Banquet of the Society was held on January 17, 1924, at 7:30 p. m. in the North Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th Street, New York, with an attendance of about two hundred and thirty-eight. Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Van De Water asked the divine blessing. President De Witt Van Buskirk presided as toastmaster. The speakers were: Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, Minister from the Netherlands; Prof. A. Everett Peterson; Julius Henry Cohen, Esq., and Hon. William C. Redfield. A full printed report of the Banquet has been sent to the members of the Society.

YEAR BOOK

The Year Book for 1922-1923 has been published and was sent to the members during the latter part of April.

SOCIETY FLAG

The Secretary reported at the Annual Meeting that, as supplementing the Society banner which is too heavy to be carried, a Society flag authorized by the Committee on History and Tradition had been ordered and received. It is of silk and is the old flag of the Netherlands—the flag of our fathers in New Netherland, i. e., three equal horizontal bars of Dutch orange, white and blue—the orange at the top. Oranje Boven! On the middle white bar the seal of the Society is embroidered in orange. The flag is trimmed with knotted orange color silk fringe and ornamented with silk cord and tassels. A lion rampant of brass surmounts the pole.

BADGE NOT JEWELRY

At the meeting of the Trustees held on June 12, 1924, the following new By-Law was duly adopted:

"The insignia or badge shall be worn only on the left breast at meetings and celebrations of the Society or by members when acting officially to represent the Society, or on proper public occasions, and shall not be worn as an ornament or article of jewelry."

NECROLOGY

Elected	Died
Dec. 9, 1909—Edward Myers	March 28, 1924
Dec. 13, 1900—Lambert Suydam	March 30, 1924
June 12, 1902—Theodore De Witt	April 11, 1924
June 14, 1906—William Matthew Vanderhoof	April 18, 1924
Dec. 12, 1907—Lindon W. Bates	April 22, 1924
Apr. 30, 1835—Theodore Romeyn Varick	May 18, 1924

ELECTIONS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees, held on June 12, 1924, the following were elected as members of the Society:

April 1, 1924—Francis Wilson van der Veer (Son), Law Student, 222 East 61st Street, New York, N. Y. By Francis S. van der Veer and Frederic R. Keator.

April 3, 1924—Albert Vander Veer, III (Son), Student, 150 State Street, Albany, N. Y. By Albert Vander Veer, 1st, and James N. Vander Veer.

April 8, 1924—Elmer W. Stagg (Son), Garage Owner, Closter, Bergen County, N. J. By Peter W. Stagg and James S. Newkirk.

April 10, 1924—Franklin Kenneth Vreeland, Clerk, 353 East 140th Street, New York, N. Y. By John O. van Slyke and J. S. Newkirk.

April 10, 1924—Edward Morris Van Buren, Jr. (Son), Insurance, 831 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. By Edward M. Van Buren and L. B. Ostrander.

April 22, 1924—Abram D. Brodhead, Internal Revenue Agent, 76 South Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. By Frank Hasbrouck and J. Wilson Poucher.

April 23, 1924—Starr Brinckerhoff (Son), Banker, 253 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y. By Charles L. Schenck and Willard P. Schenck.

April 25, 1924—Alexander Everall Ostrander (Nephew), Bond Broker, 319 West 94th Street, New York, N. Y. By L. B. Ostrander and Edward M. Van Buren.

May 15, 1924—Reuben Bernard Crispell (Nephew), Lawyer, 5 Bolten Gardens, Bronxville, N. Y. By Howard S. F. Randolph and Theodore Brink.

May 19, 1924—Louis Dewitt Lefevre, Farmer and Coal Dealer, New Paltz, N. Y. By Henry Bowman Le Fever and Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr.

May 21, 1924—Richard Staats Van Santvoord (Son), Banking, 10 Stone Street, South Yonk-

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Rector 4139

President, DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK 734 Broadway Bayonne, N. J.	Secretary, FREDERIC R. KEATOR 90 West Street New York	Treasurer, CHARLES L. SCHENCK 181 Montague Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
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ers, N. Y. By Frederic R. Keator and Edward De Witt.

May 24, 1924—Abram Elmendorf Jansen, Fruit Grower, New Paltz, N. Y. By Philip H. Du Bois and Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr.

May 24, 1924—Joseph Deyo (Nephew), Farmer, Gardiner, N. Y. By Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., and Philip H. Du Bois.

May 26, 1924—William G. De Witt, 2nd (Son), Banking, Englewood, N. J. By Edward De Witt and Frederic R. Keator.

May 27, 1924—De Witt Van Buren, Attorney, 285 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Philip A. Benson and De Hart Bergen.

May 7, 1924—George Emmell Voorhees, Jr., Flour and Ice Mfr., 935 San Andreas Street, Santa Barbara, Calif. By Edward F. Schenck and Frederic R. Keator.

May 19, 1924—Walter Taylor Van Alen (Son), Heating and Ventilating Engineer, 3 T Street, New Brighton, Penn. By B. T. Van Alen and De Witt Van Buskirk.

June 4, 1924—Martin Emerson Blauvelt, Lawyer, 3 Robins Place, Yonkers, N. Y. By H. Armour Smith and Theodore F. Lozier.

June 9, 1924—Lindell Theodore Bates (Son), Attorney at Law, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. By Frederic R. Keator and Charles L. Schenck.

June 11, 1924—George Blunt Wendell (Brother), Sales Representative, 124 Otis Street, East Milton 87, Mass. By Arthur Rindge Wendell and Wm. Brinkerhoff.

October 31, 1923—James Hatch Van Horn, Major, F. A., U. S. Army, 236 State Capitol Building, Albany, N. Y. By James N. Vander Veer and Peter G. Ten Eyck.

June 2, 1924—Fred Deyo (Nephew), Clerk, New Paltz, N. Y. By Bruyn Hasbrouck and Henry Bowman Le Fever.

REINSTATED

March 13, 1924—Theodore Langdon Van Norden, elected in 1904.

June 12, 1924—Robert W. Van Boskerck, a charter member.

RIP VAN DAM

The following article which appeared in State Service for January-February-March, 1924, is reprinted here by permission of its author:

Rip Van Dam, Noted Colonial Governor

By REV. CHARLES MAAR, M.A.

On the lower end of the Greenwich village section of Manhattan is a short street bearing the strongly flavored Knickerbocker name of Van Dam. It is the only public reminder to be found of one of the best colonial executives and the only governor of New York as colony or state who was a native of Albany.

Governor Van Dam's father was Claas Ripse Van Dam and appears in the Albany records several times by his Christian name only, according to the custom of the day, as a distinctive family name was not then in common use among the Dutch colonists. Claas Ripse means, fully interpreted, Nicholas the son of Rip. Van Dam was assumed as a family

name, apparently like many other names having the prefixes van, vander, ten, etc., when he took up business transactions that necessitated permanent identification. Dam indicated the place of his origin in the old world.

Claas or Nicholas Van Dam came to ancient Albany, or Beverwyck, before the spring of 1656, or at least eight years before the English conquest. He was a carpenter by occupation, but soon got into the Indian trade and made sufficient accumulation to acquire real estate. That he was a hardy, vigorous man and well able to hold his own in the rough and tumble of pioneer life is shown by a magistrate's record of April 7, 1656:

"Claes Ripse wounded Harmen de Metselaer with a pot. Settled for two beavers; paid."

Which signifies simply that Nicholas was quicker and of surer aim with his beer mug than Harmen the mason; and certainly both had a better chance for their lives than in later times when frontiersmen were wont to be quick on the trigger, and now both mugs and shooting irons threaten to disappear. Verily with the vanishing of the world's frontiers and its colorful life, much of the vivid romance of life will also vanish.

That people none the less quarreled with each and deeply and intricately in those early Dutch days is illustrated by a notarial record under date of January 10, 1657:

"Jan Vinhagen and Jan Byvanck deposed that Claes Ripse, Van Dam's wife, said that Gerrit Slichtenhorst's wife, said that he (Van Dam) stole the planks of which his pigstye was built."

This was long before printers' devils arrived in Albany and began to mix print up, but spite of the commas the sense is clear. Van Dam was getting on like all the rest, meant to have a share of this new world's goods and had a thought for the comfort of his domestic animals. Wives always did talk too much.

The records show that in 1659 Claas made acknowledgment before the town clerk that he owed thirty-nine good whole beavers on a lot bought at public sale, promising to pay the debt in June, 1660.

In 1666 we find him taking transfer from Cornelis Wyncoop of a house and lot, making full payment at once. One-half was straightway resold and the reserved half transferred by Van Dam in 1672.

VAN DAM'S ALBANY HOME

In 1676 he took title for a lot 27 by 57 on the east side of Bergh (now Chapel) street, where he seems to have built a house and made his home in later years. Professor Pearson's diagram of lots in Beverwyck before the English occupation shows that Van Dam then owned a lot on Pearl Street next to the corner of Maiden Lane—the present American Railway Express Company's location, and another lot to the north where the new section of the John G. Myers Company store now stands. The Van Dam homestead probably stood north of Steuben Street and was part of a grant by



CHARLES L. SCHENCK
11 Montague Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Governor Nicoll to the same Garrit Van Slechtenhorst, of whom Van Dam earlier borrowed some planks for a pigstye.

Nicholas Van Dam evidently soon became a person of substance and position in the community that was comprised in the ancient stockade of Albany that embraced the territory between Chapel Street and the river, and extended from Hudson Avenue to above Columbia Street.

He became active likewise in the higher life of the town, as shown by entries in the Dutch church loan book in 1665, in the deacon's book in 1667, and by his signature as auditor of church accounts as late as 1693.

Some time about 1660 Van Dam married a Maria Bords, and besides the son Rip had a daughter Debora, who on September 21, 1692, was married to Hendrick Hansen, a merchant of Albany, who was mayor 1698-9. Hansen was the son of a Captain Hans Hendrickse, who left the water to become trader and lived on Broadway next north of the Dutch church parsonage, where Bleeker Hall formerly stood and where now the Nusbaum & Livingston stores stand. There was another daughter or relative, Cattryn Van Dam, who in 1688 became the second wife of Hendrick Van Nes, whose father was a brewer at Greenbush.

The boy Rip Van Dam was in 1681, as the records say, "Knecht van Robert Story, a merchant," which means that he was apprenticed to learn the mercantile game with this prosperous Quaker, who had a store in New York also. As the youngster must have been still under his majority, it is safe to say he was born about 1662. At any rate he shortly after 1681 removed to New York, where he married, September 14, 1684, Sara Van der Spiegel, of one of the well-known Dutch families and began a highly successful business and public career.

As Albany Indian traders of that period, and long after to Astor's time, laid the foundation of their prosperity by journeys into the interior for pelts, so the merchants of New York made voyages to the West Indies. This Rip Van Dam did and in time had many sails spread, some to more distant points than the West Indies.

When, after 1698, Governor Bellomont undertook to enforce strictly the harsh English navigation laws, incidentally enmeshing the valiant Captain Kidd, who was hung in London after an unfair trial, and the trade of American merchants was thereby threatened with ruin, Van Dam went into public life for self-protection. This activity led, under the succeeding more liberal administration, to his appointment in 1702 as member of the provincial council, and in the course of time, by virtue of his seniority of service, he became president of the council,—a position which automatically made him governor *ad interim* on the sudden death of Montgomerie in the spring of 1731.

By this time Governor Van Dam was a man of large wealth and influential connection. His rule extended over thirteen months before a new appointee arrived from London. By his prudent and unassuming conduct of public affairs he promoted harmony and produced general satisfaction. His strict integrity likewise was in marked contrast to most high officials of the colonial times.

Under Van Dam's administration a census of the colony was taken which today affords interesting historical data. The inhabitants of Long

Island and the Hudson River counties then occupied numbered 43,058 whites and 7,251 blacks, a total of 50,289. A more exciting event was the descent of the French from Canada on Lake Champlain, where they fortified Crown Point near the south end—an episode of the long conflict on our northern border that was finally settled by the French and Indian war a generation later.

Governor Van Dam was a man of handsome and distinguished appearance, as his portrait evidences, while his benevolent disposition rendered him popular and welcome in all walks of life.

His own family circle embraced fifteen children, nine girls and six boys, through whom and their mother he became closely allied to the De Forests, Livingstons, Bayards, Brodheads, Beckmans, Kierstedes, Pintards, Van Horns, Van Cortlandts and other Knickerbocker families.

The large and warm space held by this Dutch governor under English rule is indicated by the numerous calls made upon him to stand sponsor for the children of his friends and relatives at their baptism. Not over a month was usually allowed to pass after the birth of a child when the infant was presented at church or the good dominie was called in, and two friends or relatives were invited—a man and a woman—to serve as witnesses and godparents. Van Dam appeared twenty-two times in this capacity according to the Dutch church book of baptisms in New York City.

Rip Van Dam's children and grandchildren were active in the business and social circles of New York down to the Revolution and after. In St. Paul's chapel on lower Broadway a tablet on the south wall of the chancel recites his grandson Anthony's long service in Trinity parish. But none of the sons or grandsons achieved the eminence in public life that the old governor attained. On June 10, 1749, he passed away full of years and honors.

Unfortunately the era of good feeling brought about by his short rule was not perpetuated by the new incumbent, Governor Cosby—an executive of more than ordinary arbitrary inclinations, who recklessly increased the friction between the colonists and home government that some of his predecessors originated and which was consistently augmented by his successors until the outburst of 1776 led the way to independence.

Governor Cosby began his breach with the people of New York by demanding a half of the salary and perquisites enjoyed by Van Dam during his brief term. A warrant from London supported this demand, but the retired governor refused to comply as a matter of justice and personal honor. A royal seal could not make wrong into right for him, and in this stand his Dutch fellow citizens supported him. To cow public opinion which was being boldly expressed in a journal owned by the high-Dutch printer, John Frederick Zenger, one of the thousands of Palatine refugees driven out by Louis XIV, and who was newly established in the city, Governor Cosby went to the length of deposing the chief justice of the colony, but in the jury trial of Zenger—a case made famous by Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia—the libel complained of was shown to be based on fact and the freedom of the press was triumphantly vindicated.

Cosby was mortally stricken in May, 1736, when, but for his secret deposition, he

Dam from the provincial council, the latter would have again become governor.

Like most monied men of the colonial period, when tracts of land in the interior could be bought at low figures, Rip Van Dam in company with others secured 3,500 acres in Ulster county, now included mostly in the town of Shawangunk, running from the Wallkill River east toward Newburgh. A large part of this tract is now embraced in the Borden Home Farm, occupied by Mrs. John Gail Borden, a former resident of Albany, and her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Halliday.

STATEN ISLAND BRANCH

Members of the Society residing on Staten Island met there on March 5, 1924, and organized a permanent branch of the Society for Richmond County. Mr. Charles E. Simonson was chosen President of the organization and Mr. Pieter C. Vosburgh Secretary.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

1. The Standard Dictionary gives the following definitions of the following words:

"*Settle*—to fix one's home or abode; enter upon a residence; hence, also, to quit a desultory or temporary for an established or permanent way of life; to plant with inhabitants, as a new country; people; colonize."

"*Settlement*—an area of country newly occupied by those who intend to live and labor there; a colonized region; colonization."

"*Colony*—a settlement made by emigrants, voluntarily or by force, in a remote region under the control of the parent country or of an organized association."

"*Colonize*—to settle a colony or colonies in; also to emigrate to, in a body or in bodies and settle in."

The whole controversy over the question of the date of the first permanent settlement of Manhattan, Albany and New Netherland results from a failure to keep in mind the meaning of the words above defined, viz., settle, settlement, colonize and colony.

2. We are of the opinion, after reading the various articles upon the subject, of the several historians, reputable or otherwise—as they agree or fail to agree among themselves (and in so saying we expect to be consigned at once to the latter class, although we have never assumed to belong to the former)—that Manhattan, and, therefore, New Netherland, was permanently settled as early as 1613. It may have been settled earlier, but the evidence satisfies us that it was permanently settled by 1613. (See article "New Netherland's Founding" by Dingman Versteeg.)

3. We are of the opinion, also, and claim that Albany was settled as early as 1614. The settlement there was a commercial settlement, but we do not agree, as claimed by many, that there was any hiatus in the Albany settlement because Fort Nassau was abandoned in 1617, but rather that it continued unbroken. We are of the opinion and claim that the settlement at Albany of 1624, which is being celebrated this year in the so-called Albany Tercentenary, was an agricultural settlement and was broken up in 1626 by the removal of all of the families from Fort Orange to Manhattan. It was the settlement by some of the Walloons who came on the ship *Nieuw Nederlandt*.

4. Mr. Versteeg at the bottom of page 7 and on page 8 of his article has shown conclusively

that the Dutch fur traders who were here on Manhattan as early as 1613, and at Albany as early as 1614, were *permanently residing* in both places and not *temporarily sojourning*. Moreover, the continuity of both settlements was unbroken, because, in spite of the removal of all of the families from Fort Orange to Manhattan, mentioned above, that place remained the residence of traders and a garrison.

5. To a lawyer, the meaning of and the distinction between the terms *permanently residing* and *temporarily sojourning* are perfectly clear, but they are constantly confused in the mind of the average person. Permanent residence is what is colloquially called a voting residence. There must be the intent to make it one's fixed abode or dwelling place. One may have several homes, *i. e.*, a winter home and one or more summer homes. It is, however, the home where the person intends to make his abode or dwelling place which is known as his permanent residence and its locality determines his voting rights and the jurisdiction which will determine the inheritance of his estate, etc. The contention of those who claim that Manhattan, Albany and New Netherland were not settled until 1624 rests upon the assumption that the fur traders who were in these localities prior to that date were mere temporary sojourners; that their homes, *i. e.*, permanent residences were in Holland; that they came and went away again, and that although there may have been a more or less unbroken stream of them here, they cannot be said to have permanently resided here. Mr. Versteeg, on pages 7 and 8 of his article, shows that the facts are otherwise.

6. Even if our contentions were incorrect—which we do not for a moment concede, more stress should be laid on the fact of the continuity—the unbroken continuity—of the presence here on Manhattan since 1613 and at Albany since 1614 of Dutchmen. The definition of the word settlement clearly embraces such a state of facts.

7. The contenders for the 1624 date as that of the first permanent settlements here and at Albany have in mind rather the secondary meaning of the word *colonize* given above, *i. e.*, "to emigrate to, in a body or in bodies and settle in." In other words, the settlement of a given region by a body of men all coming at the same time on one or more ships—a formally organized body of settlers all arriving at once. The arrival of the ship *Nieuw Nederlandt* in 1624 with its passenger list of Walloons was, under this definition, the first formally organized agricultural colony and, as part of these passengers were sent on up to Albany and their arrival there was, last month, celebrated as the founding of Albany, it might be well to point out, as Mr. Versteeg has at the bottom of page 11 of his article, that even these Walloons were not any too permanently settled here because a portion of them went back to Holland.

8. But, even if the coming of the Walloons in 1624 to Manhattan and Albany was to be considered as the first permanent settlement, it should be remembered and stressed that they played but a minor part in the scheme of Dutch settlement; moreover that they came on a Dutch ship flying a Dutch flag and were sent here by the Dutch West India Company and that many, if not all, of them were Dutch citizens, having resided in Holland prior to their coming here.

